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VOL. XXIX — ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1896.—TEN PAGES. — PRICE FIVE CENTS

LI HUNG PROGRAMME

How the Chinese Special Ambassador Will Be Received Here.

HEADQUARTERS AT NEW YORK

General Ruger Will Represent the President in the Reception.

WILL VISIT THE TOMB OF GENERAL GRANT

Niagara Falls Will Furnish a Number on the Itinerary—Li Will Go to Canada.

New York, August 21.—The following programme respecting the visit of the Chinese viceroy, Li Hung Chang, was announced this afternoon by Secretary of War Lamont:

Earl Li Hung Chang, special ambassador from the emperor of China, will arrive in New York by the steamship St. Louis on Friday, August 28th. Major General Thomas H. Ruger, United States army, commanding the department of the east, who has been designated by the president to act as his representative, will meet him on his arrival and escort him with a detachment of the Sixth regiment, United States cavalry, to the Waldorf hotel, where he will remain during his stay in New York, as the guest of the nation. The state department will be represented by W. W. Rockhill, first assistant secretary of state. General Ruger will attend the viceroy during his sojourn in this country, and will be in charge of all arrangements pertaining to his visit. The president of the United States, who is to be in the city as the guest of Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, will receive the special ambassador at Mr. Whitney's residence on the day following his arrival, the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war and possibly other members of the cabinet being present.

On Sunday a visit will be made to General Grant's tomb, at Riverside. Monday will be spent in a trip to the military academy, at West Point, by the United States steamship Dolphin and a sail under the Brooklyn bridge and up the East river. On Tuesday the party will be entertained at lunch by representative business men of New York, and later in the day an opportunity will be given the Chinese residents of the city to meet the earl by arrangements with the Chinese consul. Wednesday will be occupied by a visit to Brooklyn on the invitation of the mayor of that city, and in the evening the viceroy will be tendered a review by the seventh regiment in its armory. On Thursday the party will go by the Pennsylvania railroad to Philadelphia, where suitable entertainment will be provided, and Friday and Saturday will be spent in Washington and Sunday at Niagara Falls, where the viceroy will be met by representatives of the Canadian government, who will escort him to Vancouver, from which port he will sail for home.

CREW READY TO LEAVE SHIP.

Nineteen Men Loaded Sledges To Desert the Fram.

Christiania, August 21.—The Christiania Norgenbladet makes the statement that upon one occasion after Dr. Nansen left the Fram embedded in the ice, on March 19th, the crew of the vessel loaded sledges with provisions and prepared to leave the ship.

The Fram, according to The Norgenbladet, still has on board three years' provisions and 350 tons of coal.

Upon the occasion of the Fram's calling at Dane's Island, Spitzbergen, on August 14th, M. Andree, the Swedish explorer, told Captain Sverdrup that the season was too far advanced to justify a balloon ascension and that it was his intention to leave Spitzbergen on August 20th.

The Fram arrived at Tromsoe last evening.

PLOT TO KILL THE SULTAN.

Younger Brother To Be Assassinated for an Older.

London, August 21.—A dispatch to the Central news from Tangier says that a plot has been discovered at Marrasch, aiming at the dethronement of the sultan of Morocco, Mulai Abdul Aziz, in favor of his elder brother, Muley Mahomet.

Four provincial governors have been murdered by the plotters.

Wholesale arrests have been made in connection with the conspiracy and a general state of terror prevails among the inhabitants.

SIR DAVID McPHERSON DEAD.

Dominion Senator Dies Aboard the Labrador on Sunday.

Quebec, August 21.—A dispatch from Rimouski was received here today stating that the steamship Labrador, from Liverpool for Montreal, which passed that point today, signaled that Sir David McPherson, of Toronto, member of the dominion senate and one of the best known men in Canada, who was a passenger on board the Labrador, died last Sunday.

Sir David was on his way home from a trip to Europe.

OVER A MILLION IN GOLD BARS.

Hamburg-American Liner To Bring Across $1,200,000.

Berlin, August 21.—The Hambourg Nachrichten says that the steamer Normannia, of the Hamburg-American line, which sailed yesterday from that port for New York, will take on board at Cherbourg, France, a port of call, gold bars to the value of $1,200,000, consigned to New York houses.

LEAD ENOUGH TO SINK RUDICIL.

Cooper, a Grocery Clerk, Sends Five Bullets Into a Motorman.

Austin, Tex., August 21.—Jesse Rudicil, a motorman on the Austin Rapid Transit, had five bullets fired into him this morning by Will Cooper, a prominent grocery clerk, and one bullet through the spine will kill him.

He was shot without warning, Cooper entering the car and firing into Rudicil's back as he was operating his car. Cooper says Rudicil has been too intimate with his wife.

MINISTER GUILTY OF HERESY.

Missionary Baptists Declare Dr. Whitsett To Be in Error.

Danville, Ky., August 21.—The Missionary Baptist Church Association of southern and western Kentucky yesterday passed resolutions condemnatory of Dr. Whitsett at Louisville, declaring that he was guilty of heresy in stating and believing that for years immersion was a lost art in England.

PREFERRED COFFIN TO ALTAR.

Had Miss Douglas Not Suicided She Would Have Been a Bride.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 21.—On the eve of her wedding, which was to have occurred next Sunday, Miss Amanda Douglas, daughter of Prater Douglas, a farmer living near McMinnville, Tenn., today committed suicide by shooting herself.

Some slight disagreement with her affianced over the wedding arrangements led to the deed. She was a beautiful and popular young woman and will be buried in her bridal dress.

FIRES SWEEPING THE PRAIRIES.

Flames Eating Up Houses, Hay and Timber and Suffocating Cattle.

Denison, Tex., August 21.—Destructive prairie fires are raging in the Chickasaw nation.

Dwellings, fences and hay have been destroyed aggregating a loss of thousands of dollars.

The creek bottoms are lined with hundreds of immigrant wagons that dare not travel owing to the scourge of fire. There is no water and the fire has full sway on Rock creek. The fire got into the timber, burning a number of houses and in some instances cattle were suffocated by the smoke. The fire has got into the mountain timber and is sweeping everything before it.

THIEF JERKS COIN WITH JIMMY.

Two Thousand Dollars in Bills Stolen from a National Bank.

Kansas City, Mo., August 21.—The stockyards branch of the American National bank, which is located on the second floor of the live stock exchange, was robbed of $2,000 in cash by a quick and nervy thief this morning.

The money taken was all in bills, and $200 in silver in the same drawer was left undisturbed.

Cashier Boswell, who has charge of the bank, secured $2,000 from the main institution this morning, and going to the exchange building placed the money in the drawer under the counter, as is his custom. Having a letter to deliver on the floor, he went down stairs a moment, leaving the door of the banking room open.

A commission firm occupies a room directly opposite and one of the commission men sat facing the open door. He indistinctly remembers some one entering the banking room, but paid no attention to him. When Cashier Boswell returned he found the drawer open, a jimmy having been used, the bills all taken and marks of nails in the shoes of the thief where he jumped on the counter in making his escape. There were hundreds of men on the floor below when the robbery occurred, but the hallways on the second floor were practically deserted.

WILLIE GRAY AT END OF ROPE.

Eighteen-Year-Old Negro Boy Hanged in Mobile for Murder.

Mobile, Ala., August 21.—Willie Gray, an eighteen-year-old negro, was hanged this morning for the brutal murder of an old German, named John Lyndburg, last February, whose skull he crushed in with an iron nut screwed on a hickory spoke.

He never flinched and acknowledged his crime, which he attributed to whisky.

WHISKY FOR HIS NERVES.

Thrasher, Alabama Outlaw, Contemplates Robbery After Pay Day.

Birmingham, Ala., August 21.—Bart Thrasher is evidently in need of money.

Thursday night the door of the shack occupied by some young men in the employ of the Belle Ellen mines, near Blocton, was burst open without warning.

Three men wearing red masks filed in. Two of them covered the boys with winchesters, while the third, apparently the leader, went through their pockets, admonishing them to be quiet. He found only $7. After the departure of the robbers the young men dressed and two, seizing arms, started in pursuit, while two others remained at home.

In a little while two other men, who had been secreted near, appeared and ordered the occupants of the shack to "git." They then plundered the house, securing more money and personal property. The description of the leader tallies exactly with that of Bart Thrasher. It is common rumor around Blocton that Thrasher intends to raid Belle Ellen and Blocton on the paydays, which are approaching. Tuesday he sent an order to a cousin in Calera for a gallon of whisky adding that he wanted something good as his nerves might need bracing.

VAUGHN SHOT FOR SLOWNESS.

Five Negro Cotton Pickers Handled Roughly by a Masked Mob.

Waco, Tex., August 21.—A mob of twenty-five whites entered the house of the negro cotton pickers at Hillside Wednesday night. They shot Anderson Vaughn because he was slow in responding to their command of "hands up."

He and his companions were taken out, and Vaughn, who fell upon the ground, was beaten and kicked, dying in a short time. His companions were beaten in a frightful manner. They made their way here yesterday morning and officers went to the scene.

The members of the mob were masked. It is said that numerous thefts occurred in the neighborhood and the negroes were accused of them. This is supposed to have been the cause of the mob's action.

BANKS GOT THEM INTO TROUBLE

Diamond and Jewelry Men Have Gone by the Board.

New York, August 21.—Leopold Weil & Co., diamond and jewelry dealers, are in financial difficulty. The trouble is attributed to the banks shutting down on discounts.

The liabilities are $120,000. It is said the assets are sufficient to pay all the debts, but cannot be realized on at present. On January 1st, last, the firm placed its assets at $350,000.

CARRIES HYPHEN IN HIS NAME

Receiver Appointed for the Susquehanna Water Power Company.

Belair, Md., August 21.—D. C. Wharton-Smith, of Herford county, and Franklin Stokes, of Philadelphia, have been appointed receivers of the Susquehanna Water Power and Paper Company, of Hartford county. In the bill filed asking for receivers, it is asked:

That although the company's assets are fully $200,000 in excess of its liabilities, yet owing to the unprecedented depressed condition of trade, it is unable to meet its current operating expenses and pay roll.

The property and franchises of the company are valued at $500,000, their total indebtedness at $300,000, of which $135,000 is unsecured. The company employs about 250 men with a monthly pay roll of about $6,000.

WILL VISIT HINKLEY

Nominee's Call on the Gold Man May Mean Much Politically.

HILL SAID TO BE IN LINE

Bryan Worked on His Speech for a Short While Yesterday.

TIVOLI IS PREPARING TO GREET HIM

Speech To Be Made There Will Be a Significant One—Returns to the West Soon.

Upper Red Hook, N. Y., August 21.—William J. Bryan this morning read the published stories of democratic harmony with the Chicago nominees and smiled. He was shown a morning paper which reported Croker's indorsement of the Chicago ticket. He said he was gratified to find so many eastern democrats falling into line and added that before the campaign closed he expected the co-operation of all the democrats except those whose pecuniary interests may be better advanced by the gold standard.

It is said that Dr. Jenkins, of New York, gave Bryan an intimation that Mr. Croker would be with him.

The Bryan and Sewall campaign will be opened in earnest tomorrow at Tivoli, in this county, by Mr. Bryan. With the exception of his Madison Square address, the speech he will deliver, it is said, will be the most important of his utterances since his nomination. For the first time since then he will deal directly with the issues of the campaign, and probably have something of a spicy nature to say. The meeting has been largely advertised and a big crowd is expected.

Mr. Bryan's visit to Major James W. Hinkley, chairman of the New York state democratic committee, will be made on Monday. As to the importance of the meeting, Mr. Bryan is uncommunicative, but politicians are attaching much importance to it.

There is no doubt that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hinkley will talk over the condition of affairs in the Empire State. That Mr. Bryan is confident that he will have the backing of the democratic leaders is shown by his authorized statement this morning, with reference to Mr. Croker's indorsement of his candidacy, in which he said that he presumed nearly all the leaders would fall into line before the end of the campaign.

It is likely that Mr. Bryan will spend Monday night at Winnisook lodge, in the Catskills, where Major Hinkley is summering, and the two will have every opportunity to discuss the situation in detail. Major Hinkley, while one of the gold leaders at the Chicago convention, has been non-committal since Mr. Bryan's nomination, and his invitation to the candidate is loked on as positive proof that he will support the ticket. The significant part of Mr. Bryan's visit to Winnisook lodge lies in the belief that Major Hinkley is acting for Senator Hill, and the claim is made that it foreshadows the senator's action at the Buffalo convention.

It is rumored here today that Senator Hill would attend the Bryan meeting in Albany Tuesday night, where the candidate will make a speech, but it could not be confirmed through Mr. Bryan or any other source.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Go Fishing.

A fishing fever took possession of Mr. Bryan again today; at least Mr. Bryan said so. With Mr. and Mrs. Perrine, their daughter and some friends, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan drove out to Spring Lake, a couple of miles from Upper Red Hook, to try their luck with the rod.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan rowed off to a secluded part of the lake, and while Mrs. Bryan fished, her husband produced paper and pencil and devoted himself to writing. Neither he nor Mrs. Bryan would say what he was composing, but everybody knew it was his letter of acceptance.

Mrs. Bryan caugh a good sized pickerel and a two-pound bass. That was too much for the candidate. He became so interested that he took a rod himself and managed to get a pickerel. He did no more writing, and after going ashore made his first attempt to ride a bicycle, with disastrous results.

The party reached Upper Red Hook at dark, tired and hungry. Mr. Bryan found Congressman William Sulzer, from New York city, awaiting him. With Mr. Sulzer was Professor Van Burr Denslow, who formerly occupied the chair of political economy at the Chicago university, and is now a writer on economic subjects. Mr. Sulzer and Professor Denslow spent half an hour at Mr. Perrine's house with Mr. Bryan. Reticent was Mr. Sulzer's most marked characteristic when he came out. "I can't say a thing about it," he said. "I can't talk; you know if I could talk I would talk."

BRYAN TO BE NOTIFIED AGAIN.

Silver Convention Committee Will Call on the Nominee.

Cleveland, O., August 21.—Hon. George A. Groot, chairman of the notification committee, has sent out the following notice:

The notification committee appointed by the silver convention which assembled at St. Louis, Mo., on July 22, 1896, to notify Hon. W. J. Bryan of his nomination by that convention as the candidate of the silver party for the office of president of the United States, will meet at Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Bryan's home, on September 8, 1896, for the purpose of notifying him on that date of the action of the convention. Mr. Sewall will be there also on that date to receive notice of his nomination as candidate of the silver party for vice president.

BRYAN WILL GET CALIFORNIA.

Democrats Fuse with Populists on an Even Basis.

San Francisco, Cal., August 21.—After three and a half hours of deliberation between the conference committee of the people's party, the democratic party and the silver league yesterday, it was decided to fuse on presidential electors, the democrats to have five for Bryan and Sewall and the populists to have four for Bryan and Watson.

John S. Gore, one of the most influential populists in this state, refused to agree to the fusion.

SENATOR HILL REFUSES TO TALK

New Yorker Won't Discuss His Rumored Allegiance to Bryan.

Albany, N. Y., August 21.—Senator David B. Hill refuses to discuss the published statement of Elliott F. Danforth that he (Hill) is about to declare for Bryan and Sewall.

CLEVELAND SILENTLY ALLIED.

Bynum and His Crowd Rejoiced at Morton's Promised Presence.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 21.—Much satisfaction was expressed at the national gold standard democratic party headquarters today over the fact that the Cleveland cabinet will be represented at the Indianapolis convention.

Comptroller Eckels has secured quarters at the Bates house. It is thought that Secretary of the Agriculture Morton will attend the convention. He is the only member of the cabinet who is expected.

A letter from Secretary of the Navy Herbert plainly indicates that he is with the sound money movement, but that he will not be able to attend the convention owing to his absence in Europe. There is no longer any doubt that Postmaster General Wilson is also in favor of the movement. The position which his son has taken is said to be a sure sign of the father's inclination. The son is out and out for a third ticket.

The coming of Mr. Eckels and Secretary Morton is thought to be a propitious sign that the president is allied silently with the national gold standard democracy.

In the preparation of the platform, Mr. Bynum wrote to a number of men who are authorities on the financial question. Among them was Professor Edward Atkinson, of Boston, who has sent back these flattering words:

> My Dear Sir: I cannot conceive of your needing any other head than that from which emanated the admirable declaration on which the national democratic party is to be called together, but I am very glad to contribute my mite, hoping that in the brief inclosed you may find something of value.

Chairman Bynum went to Peoria, Ill, today, to deliver an address this evening.

THIRD TICKET WILL BE PUT OUT

Gold Standard Men Will Try To Defeat Democracy.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 21.—It is but four weeks since the first movement toward the formation of the national gold standard party organization was started from this city, and it is claimed at headquarters that there is a fair organization in thirty-nine states, and that all the states considered pivotal in the campaign are fully organized.

Before leaving for Peoria today Mr. Bryan reiterated his statement that the convention would unquestionably nominate a ticket and would not flirt with any of the old party organizations.

There is not likely to be much of a contest over nominations. Inasmuch as the eastern states are expected to go for sound money and silver is very strong in the extreme western states, the candidates will probably be selected from the states of the middle west and south. The men most talked of for the head of the ticket are General Bragg, W. D. Bynum and Senator Palmer, of Illinois. At the time of the national convention meeting Senator Palmer declared absolutely that he could not accept the nomination, but he is said to have since modified his position to some extent.

For vice president there is practically but one name talked of—that of General Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky.

Buckner is the idol of the Kentucky democrats and is an ideal Kentuckian. It is believed that his name on the ticket would carry the state for the national democratic ticket and would exert a powerful influence in other southern states.

Leaders of the national democratic movement now believe that the Indianapolis ticket will have more influence in the south than in any other section of the country.

BYNUM REPEATS HIS OLD STORY

Gold Standard Democrats at Peoria, Ill., Listen to the Bolter.

Peoria, Ill., August 21.—The gold standard democrats of Peoria met this evening in one of the largest political gatherings ever held in this city and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the deliberations.

Ex-Congressman Bynum, of Indiana, was the speaker of the evening and he delivered one of the strongest arguments yet heard here in advocacy of gold as the basis of the country's financial system, holding the attention of his auditors for an hour and a half.

At the conclusion of the speech resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the late Chicago convention on the money question, approving the action of "leading" democrats and calling another convention to place another ticket in the field, declaring the success of the Chicago nominees would sound the death knell of the democratic party, denouncing the refusal to commend the administration of President Cleveland and attack on civil service and the federal judiciary and declaring for a sound and stable currency.

Delegates were chosen to attend the state convention at Chicago.

PLATT AND ANTI-PLATT AGAIN.

New York Republicans Fighting Out an Old Time Feud.

New York, August 21.—Conventions were held in this city tonight by the republicans in the thirty-five assembly districts for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the state convention.

The old feud that has existed between the Platt and anti-Platt forces broke out anew and with all its old-time bitterness.

In most of the districts two sets of delegates and alternates were in the field, and, while in a majority of the districts the warfare was quite tame, yet in the others the fighting was fierce and hard. Of the 135 delegates the Platt men claim 114, conceding a possible twenty-one of the antis. Of these, however, seven, at least, are said to be doubtful.

The state convention will be called upon to settle the dispute in the contested districts, each of which will send two delegations to Saratoga.

TO GO TO THE OLD NORTH STATE.

Bryan Will Tour North Carolina, Speaking from a Train.

Raleigh, N. C., August 21.—Democratic State Chairman Manly is perfecting arrangements for William J. Bryan's tour of North Carolina, it being definitely settled that he will come to North Carolina.

He will make a two days' tour on a special train through the state, making brief speeches from the rear car platform, and will be heard at most of the larger towns. There will also be three regular speeches, one at Raleigh and probably one at Greensboro.

Populist State Chairman Ayer is arranging for a series of speeches by Tom Watson next month at various North Carolina points.

MORTON WILL NOT RUN AGAIN.

Seeing Renomination Assured, He Declines the Tender.

Albany, N. Y., August 21.—It has been gossiped about the capitol for some time that the republican state convention would eventually nominate the old ticket—Morton and Saxton—in the interest of party success and harmony.

This talk recently became so strong that Governor Morton has consulted with his friends regarding it and has reiterated more strongly than ever that he will not stand for a renomination. He says that both his business and personal interests demand his attention and especially is this so regarding his business, since the death of his former partner.

FAR OFF FROM NOISE

Senator Jones Selects the Auditorium Annex for Party's Home.

IS ON THE COOL LAKE FRONT

Furniture Was Moved in and the Rooms Arranged for Work.

BRYAN IS WANTED IN MANY STATES

California and North Dakota Are Promised to the Democratic Party.

Chicago, August 21.—The usual confusion incident to moving in is observable at democratic national headquarters in the auditorium annex this afternoon.

After looking at a number of locations last evening Chairman Jones decided that the most suitable site for headquarters would be the Auditorium, which is on the cool lake front and free from the noise which Senator Jones found objectionable at the Sherman house.

The rooms selected are in flat C and D, on the second floor of the annex, and number about ten.

The morning was spent in getting in suitable furniture and preparing for work, but no real business was transacted, nor has the working force been completed.

Chairman Jones was busy all day receiving visitors from outside Chicago, most of whom wanted to get Mr. Bryan in a hurry to speak in their states, and home talent was freely offered in exchange, but the senator would make no definite promises or fix dates until the nominee arrived in Chicago September 4th.

The Minnesota delegation wanted to exchange Mr. Lind, the fusion nominee for governor, and Congressman Towne for a few Bryan speeches in Minnesota cities. They spoke enthusiastically of the prospects for democratic silver victory.

Senator Roach, of North Dakota, told the Arkansas senator that North Dakota farmers had a light crop and no money, but they would vote for free silver by a large majority in November.

National Committeeman Dwyer, of California, said the reports he had been receiving from California during his absence in the east relieved him of any doubt that his state would cast its electoral vote for Bryan.

Senator Jones said Major Towne would probably be appointed chairman of the campaign committee. He also announced that Messrs. Campau, Johnson, Gahan, Walsh and himself would manage the campaign from Chicago headquarters and Messrs. McLean, Howell and Smalley from the Washington headquarters.

Dan McConville, of Ohio, who will have charge of the speakers' bureau, will arrive tomorrow to begin work.

TWO WATSONS WON'T COME DOWN

Manly, of North Carolina, Denies a Washington Letter.

Raleigh, N. C., August 21.—(Special.)—Democratic State Chairman Manly's attention was called to the Washington letter in The Richmond Dispatch today stating that the chairmen of the national democratic and people's party committees have arranged a deal by which Watson, of Georgia, is to come down in the interest of Sewall, and Watson, of North Carolina, is to come down in the interest of W. A. Guthrie.

Manly says this is a fabrication, having as its only merit that it is entertaining and sensational. He then said:

> Of course Chairmen Jones and Butler know they have no power or right to arrange for a combination state ticket between the democratic, populist and silver parties in North Carolina, or to take down the democratic ticket or any part thereof, and the mention of the story that they are attempting to do so is manifestly absurd. The democratic party made a candid and fair proposition for electoral co-operation with the people's party's executive committee for election of Bryan. So far they have gone and no further, and this was the part of good policy and principle. There is no purpose on the part of the democratic party that I know of for any further fusion with the populist party, or any other party. Our state ticket is nominated; it is up for the consideration of the people of North Carolina and to be voted for and elected on the 3d of next November.

HOWELL HANDLES LITERATURE.

Chairman Jones Names His Chief of the Literary Bureau.

Chicago, August 21.—Late last evening Chairman Jones appointed Clark Howell, of Georgia, chief of the literary bureau, which will be opened by the committee next week, and named F. U. Adams, of Chicago, to be Mr. Howell's assistant.

Senator Jones's other appointment was Dan McConville, of Ohio, to be chairman of the speaker's bureau. Mr. McConville is chairman of the Ohio democratic campaign committee.

Members of the campaign committee who are in the city will remain for several days and will assist Chairman Jones to get the headquarters into working shape.

MISSISSIPPI DEADLOCK IS ON.

Nearly Six Hundred Ballots Have Been Taken So Far.

Jackson, Miss., August 21.—The congressional deadlock continues, 557 ballots having been taken, the last resulting as the first: Henry, 10; Hooker, 9; Rowan, 5; Williamson, 5; Spencer, 3, and a fraction each. Adjourned until 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

THREE NOMINEES WON'T DEBATE

Gubernatorial Candidates in Tennessee Won't Mix on the Stump.

Nashville, Tenn, August 21.—(Special.)—Both the democratic and populist state chairmen today addressed letters to the republican state committee seeking a joint discussion between the candidates for governor.

The republican committee adopted a resolution authorizing Chairman D. B. Cliffe to make good appointments for a joint canvass, providing all three candidates participate.

This, however, will not be agreed to by the democrats, who insist that the race is between Taylor and Tillman and to have Populist Mims come in would prolong each appointment seven to nine hours. This disposes of the question as to a joint discussion.

MIMS WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

Populist Nominee in Tennesee Not for the Democrats at All.

Nashville, Tenn., August 21.—(Special.)—The fact that A. L. Mims, the populist candidate for governor; John H. Buchanan and John H. McDowell, the three leading populists of the state, were associating with the republican state committeemen today showed where their sympathies lay.

No propositions of any kind were made to Chairman Coleman, of the democratic state committee, and the only fusion populists will make in Tennessee is with republicans on candidates for the legislature.

SHOTGUNS WERE USED IN A DUEL

Haynes and His Son-in-Law, Lee, Use Each Other for Targets.

Clarksville, Tenn., August 21.—A shotgun duel between W. A. Haynes and his son-in-law, Daniel Lee, at Arlington, a Louisville and Nashville station south of this city, is reported here.

Lee and his wife fell out and separated. Yesterday Lee returned to Haynes's, where she was staying, and was ordered away. He armed himself and went back, when the men quarreled and Lee shot Haynes. The latter got his gun and several shots were exchanged.

Haynes lies in a dying condition and Lee has been jailed without bond.

NELSON MINES ARE IN FLAMES.

Fire Breaks Out in the Entry Where Twenty-Five Men Were Killed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 21.—(Special.) The Nelson mines, owned by the Dayton Coal and Iron Company, are on fire.

About midnight tonight entry No. 25 was discovered on fire and all available force was set to work to extinguish the flames. So far as known no one has been injured. No men will be allowed to go to work in any part of the mine until the inspector says all is safe. At present the gas appears to be all confined to one room.

This is the mine and entry in which the twenty-eight miners lost their lives a few months ago.

BURGLARS' TARGET NOW DEAD.

Two Wounded Crooks Give the Officers the Mute Act.

New York, August 21.—Walker B. Adams, who was shot at Bedford station yesterday by burglars, died this morning.

The two burglars shot by the two Adamses refuse to talk and have not been identified.

Two women who are undoubtedly related to them have called to see them, but the women refuse to talk and speak of the men by their first names only.

A man called at the Long Island college hospital yesterday with one arm shattered by a bullet. He was suspected to be one of the two Bedford burglars who got away, as one of them was known to have stopped a bullet.

He was identified this afternoon by Detective Sergeant McCauley, of this city, as John Gilmore, alias John Clare, alias George Price, one of the most notorious burglars in the country. He is a professional postoffice burglar and Captain O'Brien is satisfied that he was one of the men shot by young Adams.

George Price is believed to be his real name. He is a southerner, but his deeds of crime have been by no means confined to the south. Postmasters in the north have regretted his visits also.

James Schenk, of Bedford Park, identified him as one of the men who took part in the Bedford Park shooting.

The man was made a prisoner when he could not satisfactorily explain how he received his wound.

THOUSAND MINERS ON A STRIKE

Shawnee Ore Diggers Quit Work Until the Scale Is Fixed.

Columbus, O., August 21.—A telegram was received at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America here from State President Ratchford, at Shawnee, stating that the entire force of miners working under the lease system in that valley, a thousand, quit this morning in obedience to the order of the state convention of miners held here a week ago.

The strike will continue there and elsewhere until the scale of wages is paid everywhere in the state.

MINISTER TERRILL RESIGNED.

Rumor That the Texan Now in Turkey Has Thrown Up His Place.

Fort Worth, Tex., August 21.—A report had gained currency here that A. W. Terrill, United States minister to Turkey, had either resigned or would tender his resignation as minister to the state department soon.

Captain J. Terrill, the minister's brother, yesterday said he did not place credence in the rumored resignation. If his brother had resigned or intended to resign he had not been apprised of the fact.

THREE BATTLES WITH CUBANS.

Spanish and Insurgents Have a Trio of Engagements.

Havana, August 21.—The Spanish force commanded by Colonel Hernandez has had three engagements with the rebels under Bermudez, near Isabel, province of Pinar Del Rio. Fifteen of the rebels were killed. The troops lost a captain and twenty-one privates wounded.

General Bosch reports that the rebel leader Rabi attacked a convoy at Jiguani, near Bayamo. The insurgents were repulsed. Their losses were unknown. Twenty-two of the troops were wounded. The troops found a number of unexploded torpedoes in the road.

FROM PROMINENCE TO PRISON.

Once High in Commercial Circles, Webb Descends to Forgery.

Birmingham, Ala., August 21.—(Special.)—B. T. Webb, once the prominent owner of a planing mill here, pleaded guilty yesterday morning in the inferior criminal court to six charges of forgery.

Wednesday he went to six merchants and after making a purchase of various goods, tendered a check signed by Elliott & Bliss, the Childersburg lumber dealers, and received change. The checks were forgeries.

Webb was arrested at the depot while waiting for a train to go to Riverside, between here and Atlanta. He says that he has been in ill health for some time and yesterday while suffering intense pains from neuralgia took morphine, which upset him and during a spell he made out the checks. He was bound over to the grand jury in the sum of $1,200, failing to give which he was committed.

STOCK EXCHANGE STILL CLOSED.

Brokers Interested in Moore Brothers' Deal Meet and Talk.

Chicago, August 21.—A meeting of a number of stock exchange brokers, interested in the Moore Bros.' deals, was held last evening. The special committee appointed by the governing committee made a partial report Wednesday evening to the effect that there was a pool back of the Moores in the deal in Diamond Match and New York Biscuit stock.

Attorneys for the special committee yesterday expressed the opinion that members of the pool can be held responsible for carrying out all the Moore contracts. At last night's meeting, however, the matter was carefully discussed, and while no flat decision was reached the general opinion seemed to be that there is no way to force the members of the alleged pool to come to the front. The special committee was not yet ready to make a detailed report and probably cannot this week. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that while the reopening of the stock exchange is extremely desirable the only wise thing to do is to keep it closed until general confidence has been fully restored and business has readjusted itself on a normal basis. Those present at the meeting believed that a settlement on an equitable basis will be arrived at before long.

TILLMAN WAS HISSED

Pennsylvania Audience Did Not Like His Reference to Lincoln.

ANGER SHOWN TOO QUICKLY

Senator's Subsequent Remarks About the President Loudly Cheered.

CAROLINIAN TALKS EARNESTLY FOR SILVER

Thousands Hear the Designer of the Pitchfork Emblem Speak at Lebanon, Pa.

Lebanon, Pa., August 21.—(Special.)—This was democratic day at the Mount Gretna Agricultural, Mechanical and Industrial exposition and thousands were drawn to the park to listen to the principal speaker of the day, Senator Benjamin F. Tillman, of South Carolina.

That gentleman traveled two days and a night to reach this place, having spoken Wednesday in Missouri.

In introducing the speaker Vice President J. A. Gundy referred to him as "that distinguished gentleman who has given us an ideal temperance movement, which promises to be the only true solution of this question."

Cheers greeted Mr. Tillman when he began to speak. He first mentioned that this was the first address he ever delivered in Pennsylvania. He knew he was in a country supposed to be favorable to gold, but he came prepared to talk to sinners.

"It does not matter if you are a republican, if you are only a fair man and willing to hear the truth," he said. "I am not a populist and there are none in South Carolina. I am a democrat and after the measure of Jefferson and Jackson. I proclaimed two years ago that if Cleveland is a democrat, I am not."

He spoke of party organizations and referred to the fact that so many people are democrats and republicans because their fathers belonged to that party and they do not even know the principles.

"Republicans," he asked, "are you followers of Lincoln, and the grand men who organized the party, or are you followers of boodlers and thieves?

"This financial question has been up before this. Jackson vetoed the national bank bill, but the only things that 'bag of beef' in Washington ever vetoed were bills to pension veterans and minor bills. Is this country for sale? The chamber of commerce has notified Hanna that they are all with him without regard to party. This means that there will be an unlimited campaign fund. We claim to be democrats pure and simple, and nothing else. We are nearer the republicans of the stripe of Lincoln than McKinley or Hobart. If Lincoln were here now he would be with us on our platform."

This assertion did not please the senator's audience, as was shown by cries of "No! no!" and loud, long hisses.

"You may hiss and say no. When Lincoln wanted freedom for the slaves we southern slaveholders called him an anarchist, the same as you call us, but we did not stop him. (Cheers.) I have as much respect for McKinley as I can have for any man who is so much off, so benighted, lost in the wilderness of ignorance. Contrast McKinley and Lincoln. Was Lincoln's mouth ever sewed up and only allowed to open once in a while when a boss so ordered. A lie comes only from the heart and truth hurts no one."

The speaker then followed with a discussion of the free coinage of silver. He defined money, its functions, the coinage laws and everything pertaining to the subject in a full, convincing manner.

"Whether Pennsylvania helps us or not, we will win this fight," he said. "We want equal rights for all and especial privileges for none. Decide whether you will follow Quay and McKinley or Bryan and democracy. Think what Lincoln would do, think of the white slaves; vote as free men; vote as patriots. Tell the party to go to the devil unless it is in the right."

After a vote of thanks had been tendered Mr. Tillman for his kind references to Lincoln, he said:

"Lincoln's assassination was the most deadly blow the south ever received, for if he had been alive those Goulds who are trampling us in the mud would not be allowed to do so."

TILLMAN TALKS SILVER LINING.

South Carolina Senator Talks to a Pennsylvania Reporter.

Harrisburg, Pa., August 21.—Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, passed through Harrisburg today on his way to the farmers' encampment at Mount Gretna, and was in a talkative mood. When asked what would be done with Watson, he said:

"Well, now that's a hard one, but I suppose we will let him stay on the ticket. Whatever the result of the contest for vice president between Sewall and Watson, all will be grist for the Bryan mill, and it's Bryan we want to elect. Watson will get a few electoral votes that Sewall won't get, and vice versa, and Bryan will be the beneficiary."

"How do you find the financial sentiment in the west?" the senator was asked.

"So tinctured with a silver lining that the goldbugs won't have half a chance."

"Then you think the chances of Bryan's election are rosy?"

"Of course I do. The goldbugs will carry everything here in the east, but in the west and south they will not have a hard time counting their votes on the night of November 3d. We don't expect to yield all the eastern states to McKinley either, without a fight, and we may give the other fellows a scare in New York state."

"How about South Carolina?"

"Oh, everything is so much one way down there as to be monotonous," he replied with a laugh.

SHIP WILLIE ROSENFELD LOST.

Four Master Belonging to Mr. Sewall Foundered Off the Coast.

London, August 21.—A cablegram received from Santa Catherina says that the four-masted American ship Willie Rosenfeld, commanded by Captain Dunphy, which sailed from New York April 23d for San Francisco, has foundered 400 miles off the coast.

Part of the crew were saved and landed here, but two boats, containing fourteen persons, are missing.

The Rosenfeld is owned by Arthur B. Sewall & Co., of Bath, Me.

TROUBLE IS SHORT-TIME PAPER.

Large Lumber Firm in Michigan Wants More Time.

Saginaw, Mich., August 21.—Merrill & Ring, one of the largest lumber firms in the Saginaw valley, have asked for an extention of time from their creditors.

The firm has more than $500,000 worth of assets, but owing to the recent failures of other large lumbering concerns and the business depression, they are unable to care for short time paper.

on "The Best" ...othing and ...rnishings. ...HERS, ...ers......
...'s Ticket. ...nd Progress. ...gust 27th, 1896. MAYOR: ...A. COLLIER. ...K P. RICE. ...MITCHELL. COUNCILMEN: ...M. CURTIS. ...DORSEY. ...BEAUCHAMP. ...P. HOWARD. ...STEPHENS. ...PETERS.
...UNCEMENTS. ...ty Attorney. ...announce myself for re... attorney, subject to the ...rimary election called for ... J. A. ANDERSON. ...ty Engineer. ...announce as a candidate ...the office of city engineer, ...mary, August 27, 1896. R. M. CLAYTON. City Clerk. ...announce as a candidate ...or city clerk, subject to ...cutive committee. My as... will be T. J. Buchanan and J. W. PHILLIPS. ...unce myself a candidate ...city clerk, subject to the ...27, 1896. W. J. Campbell ...will be associated with me. W. D. GREENE. ...ax Collector. ...fully announce myself a ...election to the office of ..., subject to democratic ...27th. E. T. PAYNE. ...ioner Public Works. ...announce myself for re... office of commissioner of ...ject to the action of the ...27, 1896. D. G. WYLIE.
...ER RESORTS. ...h Falls, Ga. ...use Table and service first-class. Reasonable rates. Address JAS. E. HICKEY, Proprietor, formerly ..., Atlanta.
...ARAGON, ATLANTA. Hotel of the South ... American plans. Perfect ... entirely new and has ... improvement known to ... highest point in the city ... cool, as well as away ... DIRT and SMOKE from ... from Union Depot ... all trains. ... June 1st to October 1st. ...2.50 to $4.50 per day; Euro... $3 per day.
...EL CAPE MAY, N. J.—MOST ...on the Atlantic coast. Open ...tember 30th. Send for illustrated ... CAKE, Proprietor ...ndie, Washington D. C.
...Springs, Ga. ...mountain climate, magnifi... Mineral Water ...otel and cottages, modern ...onveniences, electric lights, ...ns more comfort, better ...mmodations than can be ... at the same rates.
...UGH TRAINS ...d Columbus, via Southern ... and afternoon. ...nd Saturday excursion ... reduced rates. Apply for CHARLES L. DAVIS.
...HILADELPHIA ...NTAL PARLORS, Whitehall Street. ... most magnificently equip... in Georgia. All work ... written guarantee given. ...25c. Teeth extracted with ...Air 50 Cents. ...ention of the nervous and ...ainless method. It is ab... ...L.D.S., D.D.S., Manager.
...RE FOR PILES ...S PILE REMEDY. ... DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

CAROLINA PET NAMES

Senatorial Candidates Up To Date in Offensive Epithets.

LIAR, RASCAL AND THIEF USED

Language Productive of Fight Passed with a Smile.

MOST REMARKABLE CAMPAIGN KNOWN

Governor, Judges and Statehouse Officers Indulge in Coarse Talk and Even Fight Before Voters.

Columbus, S. C., August 21.—(Special.)—Tuesday next the democrats of South Carolina will vote for every officer from coroner to United States senator.

By the constitution of the party the successor of Senator J. L. M. Irby will be chosen, not by popular vote, but by a majority of those participating in the democratic party. By the rules, the man receving the majority of votes on August 25th must be unanmously supported by democratic members of the general ascembly, who will be elected at the same time.

A peculiar feature of this primary was that entries to all offices closed on June 22d. On that day all eatries had to be made, each candidate pledging himself in writing to stand by the nominees of the primary. So, for two months before the primary it has been impossible for any new candidates to enter the race. This rule has resulted very satisfactorily to the "ins," for in a state where the number of office-seekers is notorious, there are no opponents of five of the present state officers. In the counties where this rule has not applied there are an average of a half dozen candidates for every office.

The reformers, or Tillmanites, are making the race among themselves, the conservatives offering no candidates in opposition. This will probably result in a partail obliteration of factional lines, particularly as the two candidates for governor who stand the best chances of success are moderate men who have the respect of all classes. W. H. Ellerbe will be, almost without doubt, nominated on Tuesday, but whatever the result, the era of factional bitterness, engendered by the occupants of the gubernatorial chair for the past six years, has come to a close.

Interest in the campaign centered in the senatorial race. Governor Evans was recognized as the leading candidate. Up to the last day, June 22d, there were no other entries. The governor made his speech at Manning, his friends were congratulating him on the walk-over that he would have, and the chairman was about to declare the meeting adjourned when John T. Duncan, a former member of the legislature, but at present clerk in the secretary of state's office, stepped on the stand, presented papers to the chairman showing that he had qualified, and entered the race against Evans. For two months that young man has met Evans on the stump almost daily, and it is probable that no candidate for so high an office has been so severely criticised as has Evans. The governor at first resorted to ridicule and Duncan, unused to public debate and a poor speaker, was almost powerless in his hands. His methods changed, however, and his style became aggressive until it was evident that he was gaining influence over his audiences.

On the evening of the day Duncan entered the race Circuit Judge Joseph H. Earle, a man of fine ability, who was attorney general from 1886 to 1890, filed his pledge, but did not take the stump until three weeks later. He was unused to the modern style of debate, and when Governor Evans spoke of him as a "flce with its tail cut," he jumped upon the stand and slapped the governor's face, almost precipitating a bloody riot.

Among the things Duncan has daily charged against Evans is that Evans, after an agreement for a division of the commissioners, recommended Colden Rhind, of Augusta, Ga., to Governor Tillman for appointment as financial agent of the state, the agent to have the job of floating $5,250,000 of state bonds at 4½ per cent, his commission to be $118,000. Evans was then state senator and leader of the administration. He admits having recommended Rhind's appointment and having served him as attorney, but denies that his compensation has been fixed or that there was any deal.

Duncan, again, charges that after the agent of a Cincinnati distilling company offered Liquor Commissioner Mixson $50,000 if he would buy 100 cars of liquor from his house, and Mixson had run the agent out of his office, Evans ordered Mixson to order the liquor from that agent. Evans and the agent had had a communication with each other and he leaves the public to draw its conclusions. His latest charge is that Governor Evans has been buying mileage books, paying for them out of the public money and using them on private jaunts and personal business trips.

For twenty-odd meetings Governor Evans was accompanied by a heavily armed detective, while at every meeting several state liquor constables were close about the stand. This detective was employed at the state's expense.

Another charge of Duncan's, and one which has not been denied, is that Evans, having made insinuations against the honesty of Commissioner Mixson, that officer went to him for an explanation. Evans disclaimed having made the charges, and added:

"You know, Mixson, Ben Tillman filled his pockets out of the dispensary."

Epithets have been even more prolific than charges in this extraordinary campaign.

At the last meeting Judge Earle pronounced a statement of his fight at Florence with Governor Evans, which statement was given a paper by the governor, a lie.

Duncan has alluded to Evans frequently as a liar, rascal slanderer, dirty puppy, falsifier and as taking part in dishonorable transactions. He has also called him a coward, bully and braggart.

Evans has spoken of Duncan as a liar, slanderer, skunk, buzzard, ignoramus, as being pitifully brainless, etc.

Some of the candidates for lesser offices have attempted to emulate the example of these men with the result that the campaign, from first to last, has been sickeningly ugly.

If there is a very full vote Evans will not be nominated in the first primary. A small vote will insure his election. All managers of election are Evans men. The only requisite to a vote in the primary is that the applicant's name be on a club roll.

Smouldering fires of old disease

lurk in the blood of many a man, who fancies himself in good health. Let a slight sickness seize him, and the old enemy breaks out anew. The fault is the taking of medicines that suppress, instead of curing disease. You can eradicate disease and purify your blood, if you use the standard remedy of the world,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THIRTY-FOUR CLUBS IN A DAY.

National Association of Democratic Bodies Is Growing Rapidly.

Washington, August 21.—A bulletin issued by the National Association of Democratic Clubs states that applications for membership in the national association were received from thirty-four new clubs today, Virginia heading the list.

Each application is accompanied by the statement that the membership includes men who have heretofore been identified with the republican party, but some of the letters also note the fact of disaffection among the democratic ranks. New Jersey is said to be actively engaged in the preliminary steps of club organization, especially in the leading farming counties of the state.

Hudson, the banner democratic county of the state, is alleged to be "red hot for the free coinage of silver," and has already twenty-seven clubs, most of them being enrolled as members of the national association.

It is claimed that 1,000 clubs will send full delegations to the convention of democratic league clubs at St. Louis on September 30th. Nebraska promises to have 100 clubs represented. Massachusetts and Vermont sent in several applications today.

The national association has enrolled upward of 400 clubs within the past few days. Each day's mail brings in scores of requests for information as to the best manner of organization, and what is required to become a member of the national organization.

REGULAR SOLDIERS ON A DRUNK

Police Called To Restore Order on a Moving Passenger Train.

Chicago, August 21.—Twenty-five policemen were sent to the union depot last night at the call of the Fort Wayne railroad to meet an incoming train bearing a car load of drunken and riotous privates of the United States army.

The conductor of the train had telegraphed ahead for assistance to prevent loss of life and to protect the railroad property, but by the time the crowd reached Chicago the rioting had ceased.

Twenty-eight private soldiers by themselves and without a commissioned officer are on their way from the Columbus barracks to various forts throughout the west. While passing through Indiana, a fight was started between Privates Hayes and Karpp. A general riot followed, in which four men were cut more or less seriously, and a number of the car windows broken. Karpp had one of his fingers broken. The whole number of soldiers were drunk, with the exception of three or four. At the station house the men were sullen and uncommunicative, and as the railroad was willing to let them go, the police officials decided to overlook the affair and let the army officials take action in the matter.

RIGHT WAY TO MAKE SOBER MEN

Liquor Dealers Propose To Stop Whisky Manufacturing.

New York, August 21.—A number of wholesale liquor dealers of this city met in the offices of P. W. Enge & Sons yesterday to discuss the organization of a national association.

There is a general opinion throughout the country that the liquor market is overstocked, and one of the prime objects of the new organization is to relieve this state of affairs by stopping the production of liquors.

As the organization has not yet become permanent, no constitution or by-laws were adopted at the meeting.

A call has been issued to the liquor dealers throughout the United States for a national convention, to be held in the chamber of commerce at Cleveland, O., the 31st of this month. The other business of the meeting was the election of delegates from this city to the Cleveland convention. Forty-seven firms in the city have already signed the membership roll.

BRUCE'S BODY WAS PICKLED.

Virginia Farmer Mysteriously Disappears and Is Found Dead.

Fredericksburg, Va., August 21.—Dallas Bruce, a white citizen of Caroline county, living some twenty-five miles from here, disappeared at the confederate reunion in Richmond July 1st.

He was known to have some $400 on his persons.

He was separated from his wife and had been living with another woman. Wednesday afternoon late his body was found in some pickle barrels at the woman's house. The body had been cut to pieces and a piece put in each of several barrels and pickles put on the top and strong brine over the whole. The pieces of the body were in sufficiently good condition to be clearly identified.

RICE CROP BIGGER THAN EVER.

Reports from Calcutta Show a Wonderful Increase.

Washington, August 21.—A report received at the department of state from Consul General Polk, stationed at Calcutta, shows that the Indian rice crop for this year will be large, the returns now in showing an increase of 40,800 tons over the corresponding months of last year.

Last year was the biggest on record with the exception of 1890-91, the quantities shipped being respectively 1,686,000 and 1,723,700 tons, as compared with an average annual export during the ten years ended 1895 of 1,421,550.

JOHN NEWCOMB SENT TO PRISON

Married Man Convicted of Assaulting a Twelve-Year-Old Girl.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 21.—(Special.) John Newcomb, the married man who assaulted Etta Fink, twelve years of age, while out in a rowboat on the Tennessee river, was tried before Judge Hix at Kingston today and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. The prosecution was conducted under the act of 1891, which makes the penalty for seduction from three to ten years. When sentence was pronounced there was some talk of calling a meeting which meant lynching, but as it had developed in the trial that the girl's mother had willingly let her go out with the prisoner, he was permitted to live.

The manner in which the defense was conducted was all that saved him from hanging.

PLANTER KILLED BY COTTON GIN

Prominent Young Alabamian Fatally Wounded by Saws.

Selma, Ala., August 21.—(Special.)—J. B. Peake, a prominent planter residing in this county, was caught in the saws of a cotton gin this morning and fatally wounded.

His shirt sleeve touched the saws and in an instant the right arm was drawn in and the bone stripped of flesh. His body was thrown against the saws and horribly mangled.

The obstruction of human flesh and bone stopped the machinery. He was extricated with the greatest difficulty.

The wounded man was brought to the city and died three hours after the accident. He was a son of Dr. J. S. Peake and leaves a young wife.

Candidates for Congress Named.

Raleigh, N. C., August 21.—The republican committee of the fourth congressional district today nominated Patrick T. Massey for congress by acclamation. The populists and democrats also have candidates in the field. The republicans of the first district indorse Harry Skinner, the populist nominee.

PRIMARIES FOR EIGHT

Congressional Nominees Are To Be Selected in Alabama.

VOTE CASTING OCCURS TODAY

Great Deal of Interest Felt in the Result of the Various Races.

SEVERAL CANDIDATES HAVE A WALKOVER

In Some Districts the Contests Will Be Decidedly Warm—The Boltocrat Convention.

Montgomery, Ala., August 21.—(Special.)—Eight of Alabama's representatives in congress will be nominated tomorrow. The democratic congressional primaries in eight of the nine districts of the state will be held to select delegates to the congressional conventions which will be held on September 1st. The eighth district has already held its primaries.

The following is the situation in each district:

In the first there are four candidates, Hons. A. Austill, Leslie Sheldon, of Mobile, and Major Charles Scott, of Monroe, all of whom are advocates of free silver, and Hon. G. W. Taylor, of Marengo, who is a gold standard man.

Congressman Stallings will be renominated without opposition in this, the second district.

Hon. Henry D. Clayton, of Eufaula, appears to have a walkover in the third. It is stated that all of his competitors have withdrawn and have left him the field.

There are several strong candidates in the field in the fourth, with two or three dark horses besides. Hon. J. Craig Smith, of Dallas; Hon. Gaston Robbins, of Dallas, and Hon. R. B. Kelly, of Calhoun, are advocates of the silver doctrine, and Hon. T. S. Plowman, of Talladega, believes in the single standard of values. It would be an idle prophecy to predict which of the four will win.

Judge Cobb appears to have a good lead for renomination in the fifth district, although several other gentlemen are spoken of in connection with the nomination.

In the sixth there is a spirited race on between Congressman Bankhead and State Senator John Rogers, of Sumter. Both are silver men.

Solicitor Winston, of Marshall, is the only avowed candidate for the nomination in the seventh district. It is not improbable, however, that Hon. W. I. Bullock, of Franklin, or Hon. John L. Burnett, of Ettowah, will be suggested to the convention. All are free silver democrats.

The primaries in the eighth district were held last Saturday. The friends of Joth Wheeler and Richardson claim a victory, and as a contest or two has been recorded, the result may not be known until the congressional convention assembles. Both Richardson and Wheeler favor free silver coinage.

Hon. Oscar Underwood will be unanimously nominated in the ninth, the Birmingham district. He is an ardent silver man.

The Boltocrat Convention.

On the 27th of this month there will have been held in this state since last April five separate and distinct political state conventions. The democrats held theirs on April 21st, the populists held theirs on April 28th and on the same day each of the two factions of the republicans held its convention. The national democrats will hold their state convention on August 27th, which will make the five conventions referred to.

The boltocrats will have the same basis of representation in their convention that the democrats have in theirs, 504 delegates in all being provided for. The county mass meetings to select delegates to this convention will be held at the county sites next Monday, the 24th. The local managers of the movement assert that almost all of the counties will be represented in the convention.

The objects of the boltocratic convention are to select twenty-two delegates to the national convention in Indianapolis on September 2d and to take some action in the matter of nominating candidates for congress in the different districts of Alabama. It is believed that a "sound money" national democrat will be nominated in five of the congressional districts of the state and the republican voters will be asked to support them with the understanding that the favors will be returned in the other four districts, in which republican nominees will receive the votes of the national democrats. The republicans are willing to favor the bolters in every way possible, acknowledging the fact that they are confident that those who are leaving the democratic party will be full fledged republicans two years hence.

Alabama Democratic Electors.

It is suggested that it would be well for the democratic voters of the state to familiarize themselves with the following names of the nominees for national electors of their party:

FOR STATE ELECTORS.

At Large—S. W. John and J. W. A. Sanford.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

First District—E. L. Russell, of Mobile; alternate, O. L. Gray, of Choctaw.

Second District—John D. Burnett, of Conecuh; alternate, T. L. Cochran, of Wilcox.

Third District—T. M. Espy, of Henry; alternate, M. M. Baldwin, of Bullock.

Fourth District—W. B. Browne, of Shelby; alternate, T. J. Burton, of Cleburne.

Fifth District—T. L. Bulger, of Tallapoosa; alternate, W. H. Haynes, of Autauga.

Sixth District—J. J. Mayfield, of Tuscaloosa.

Seventh District—M. D. Sibert, of Etowah; alternate, C. C. Appleton, of DeKalb.

Eighth District—E. B. Almon, of Colbert; alternate, W. F. Lowe, of Lawrence.

Ninth District—C. B. Powell, of Jefferson; alternate, W. C. Garrett, of Jefferson.

American Ship Ashore.

Batavia, Java, August 21.—The American ship Governor Goodwin, Captain Oakes, from New York, April 29th, for Che Foo, is ashore on Princes island, and is a total wreck. The crew was all saved.

The Governor Goodwin was a wooden ship of 1,459 tons. She was built in Boston, Mass., in 1877, and is owned by Foster & Prack, of Boston.

Georgian After Chattanooga Police.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 21.—(Special.) The police arrested a man tonight who gave his name as Charles M. Brinkley, of Pike county, Ga., on suspicion of being the man who made the murderous assault on Captain Russell, of the local police, Tuesday night. Brinkley has been committed to await an investigation.

Private John Allen Renominated.

Memphis, Tenn., August 21.—The democrats of the first congressional district of Mississippi today nominated Congressman John M. Allen. In the second district, W. V. Sullivan, a leading lawyer of Oxford, was chosen to succeed Congressman Kyle.

Dial Works To Close.

Waltham, Mass., August 21.—The O'Hara Waltham Dial Company has notified its employes that after the 29th the dial works will be closed indefinitely, pending the advent of better times.

BAR MEETING IS OVER

American Association Completes Its Annual Session.

LAWYERS SEEK THEIR HOMES

Howe's Insurance Section Was Discussed and Defeated.

GEEEN RETICULES PACKED WITH BRIEFS

Delegates Return Thanks to Saratoga and Consider Invitations from Other Points for Next Year.

Saratoga, N. Y., August 21.—When the American Bar Association convened at 10:30 o'clock this morning for its concluding day's session, the first business taken up was the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The officers elected were as follows:

President, James M. Woolworth, Omaha, Neb.

Secretary, John Hinkley, Baltimore, Md.

Treasurer, Francis Rowle, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Executive committee, Alfred Heminway, Boston; Charles Claflin Allen, St. Louis; William W. Howe, New Orleans.

Vice presidents for every state in the union and members composing the local counsel in each state were also elected.

Th report of the executive committee relative to the establishment of a section on insurance, as proposed by Judge William Wirt Howe, of New Orleans, which was passed over yesterday, was taken up. The father of the movement, Judge Howe, spoke in favor of the association creating the section. He was supported by Judge Finch, of Indiana; Robert Sewall, of New York, and Henry Hitchcock, of Missouri. The motion was vigorously opposed by Judge Holt, of Illinois; Mr. Smith, of Georgia; J. B. Thayer, of Massachusetts, and C. E. Foster, of Washington.

It was lost by a vote of 85 to 23.

The following was moved by A. R. Lawton, of Georgia, and adopted:

"Resolved, That the committee on jurisprudence and law reform be requested to report to the assembly the best method of preventing the enactment of hasty and slipshod legislation in general and special laws, and in this connection this assembly is requested to consider the report of the same committee submitted in 1886, but never considered by the assembly, and also the recent report of a commission to revise the laws, appointed under the act of the general assembly of New York."

General E. F. Bullard, of New York, moved the following:

"Resolved, That it be referred to the committee on jurisprudence and law reform the question whether the law in regard to fellow servants should not be so amended as to further protect laboring men from the result of negligence caused by persons unknown to them and over whom they have no control."

Carried by a vote of 81 to 27.

A resolution was adopted on motion of M. D. Follett, of Ohio, to the effect that the committee on federal code of criminal procedure be requested to examine into and report upon the justice and expediency of aiding indigent persons accused of crime in securing competent attorneys and the attendance of important witnesses on the trial of such accused persons.

Mr. Emlin McClain, of Iowa City, moved "that the American Bar Association approve the lengthening of a course of instruction in law schools to a period of three years, and that it express the hope that as soon as practicable a rule be adopted in each state which will require candidates for admission to the bar to study law for three years before applying for examination."

Adopted without debate.

The special committee on patent law was continued.

Invitations were received from Saratoga Springs, Indianapolis and Denver for the association to meet in 1897, and they were referred to the executive committee.

A number of votes of thanks were made and then the association, having completed its labors, at 12:45 adjourned sine die.

At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon the closing session of the section of legal education was held, Mr. Emlin McCain, of Iowa, presiding.

Austin G. Fox, of New York, read a paper on "Two Years' Experience of New York State Board of Law Examiners," and J. W. Powell, of Washington, presented a paper on "Study of Primitive Institutions."

Observations from Lord Russell.

At the conclusion of the reading of papers before the legal education section of the bar association and during the discussion which followed, Lord Russell, who occupied a seat on the platform, arose and said, with reference to the paper of Mr. Fox, of New York:

"I, perhaps, am better able to offer some observation upon the paper of my friend, Mr. Fox. I think it cannot be doubted that as justice and its administration are amongst the prime needs and business of life, so it is important that those who are charged with the administration of the law, which is devoted to doing justice, should come to the important duties that they have to discharge adequately equipped for the purpose. I agree in one sentiment in that otherwise barbarous letter, (quoted in Mr. Fox's paper) when he points out the enormous influence which the professors of the law exercise in modern life, influence over the property and over the character of their clients, with which they are often charged—that the professors of the law do obtain in the affairs of state and in the executive government of the country a large and commanding influence. They do not do so by virtue of their own choice merely; they are chosen and asked to assume these positions of influence because in the opinion of their fellow men they are best qualified to discharge the duties of these positions with advantage to society and the state. As you are aware, there exists in Great Britain a distinction which does not exist here. Each member of the bar is, I think, properly to be described in this country as counselor and attorney. In Great Britain there is the most marked line of distinction drawn. The attorney is not mentioned as member of the bar and a member of the bar is not an attorney, and the great feature of distinction is this, that the attorney is the person who sees the client, who in the first instance advises the client, who prepares a statement of facts and arranges for the evidence necessary to support the facts which are to establish a particular right, or which affords an answer to the adverse assertion of some right. I would like before I sit down to be allowed to express the admiration I feel, not only for the constitution of this congress of United States lawyers, but for the scheme of its operation and the wise purpose to which it devotes its efforts. Its work is not new to me. I have had the pleasure of seeing now for some years the record of its proceedings and it is to me, as it was on hearing the admirable presidential address which was delivered on Wednesday, in the highest degree refreshing to find that the profession of the law in this country is so earnestly alive to the responsibilities of its position, is so keen to observe, to weigh, to judge, to discriminate, to test the current of judgment and of legislation and that above all it keeps before itself steadfastly and unceasingly a high ideal, not merely of what ought to be the mental equipment and acquirements in learning, but the high moral character of the profession to which they belong."

Social Side of the Conference.

The social side of the annual conference of the American Bar Association found a most conspicuous close in the nineteenth annual banquet held last evening in the ballroom of the Grand Union hotel, and which was attended by 200 members of the legal fraternity.

From 7 until 8 o'clock a reception was held in the reception room of the hotel, where Lord Russell of Killowean, lord chief justice of England; Sir Frank Lockwood and Montague Crackanthorpe received the guests of the evening. At 8 o'clock Lord Russell and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, under the leadership of Francis Rawle, of Philadelphia, treasurer of the bar association, proceeded to the ballroom of the hotel, where the banquet was served.

At the guests' table were seated Chauncey M. Depew, who presided; at his right sat Lord Russell and at his left United States Supreme Court Justice Rufus Peckham, and president of the bar association, James M. Woolworth, of Omaha, Neb.; Moorfield Storey, of Boston; J. C. Carter, of New York; Judge Alfred D. Coxe, of Syracuse; Judge Shipman, of Hartford, Conn.; Sir Francis Lockwood and Montague Crackanthorpe, of London; William Allan Butler, of New York; Courtland Packer, of Newark, N. J., and Judge Bartlett and Bourke Cockran, of New York city.

At the close of the dinner Mr. Depew, in a few well chosen words, introduced Lord Russell as the guest of the evening and his lordship in a brief address proved that he was equally as well at home as an after-dinner speaker as upon the bench. The toast, "The Bar Association," was responded to by President James M. Woolworth, of Omaha, in an able manner. Sir Frank Lockwood, of England, the peer of after dinner speakers of that country, was next introduced and in an address which abounded with humor and wit, captivated the guests. His toast was confined principally to the English bar and most ably did the distinguished jurist respond to it. Moorfield Storey, of Boston, then spoke as the retiring president. To James M. Beck, of Philadelphia, was accorded the honor of speaking for the "junior bar," and the selection proved to have been an admirable one. J. C. Carter, of New York city, followed and spoke at some length, touching lightly upon his association with Lord Russell in the Behring sea matter. The last speaker of the evening was Mr. Bourke Cockran. Following the dinner Lady Russell, Lady Lockwood, Mrs. G. S. Batcheller, Mrs. Moorfield Storey and Mrs. John W. Foster were admitted to the banquet hall to enjoy the speeches.

HOW TELEPHONES ORIGINATED.

The Story of This Remarkable Invention Told by Its Author.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The story of how the telephone came to be invented was told by Dr. Alexander Graham Mell during his attendance on the recent summer meeting of the American association to promote the teaching of speech to the deaf, held at Mount Airy. Dr. Bell's father was an elocutionist in England and well known as a corrector of defects in utterance, as his grandfather had also been. His father had devised a method of representing the action of the vocal organs by symbols, similar to those used in chemistry. In like manner letters representing the various organs of speech, with flugures attached indicating the positions of those organs, would represent certain sounds or spoken words. A person placing his tongue teeth, lips and palate in the position indicated by a certain formula would produce a definite sound. The use of such a system for the instruction of deaf mutes was not overlooked by Dr. Bell's father, and experiments were made in a little school in London. Dr. Bell became interested in the subject and developed a method of teaching the deaf to speak. His father had lectured in this country, and in this way the system had come to the knowledge of the deaf and dumb institutions in Boston and of the prominent educators in that city, and in 1871 the board of education invited Dr. Bell to see what he could do in the Boston School for the Deaf. He accepted the invitation and put the system in practice there with very great success, and it was introduced in one institution after another throughout the country.

Dr. Bell did not at that time believe it was possible for deaf mutes to understand speech by looking at the mouth of the speaker, the mechanism of speech was, he thought, too complicated for that. He, therefore, set to work to invent an apparatus which would represent speech to the eye as it was spoken, by throwing a picture of the vibrations on the screen. He commenced his experiments with Koenig's manometric flame apparatus, which, by means of a vibrating diaphram, stretched on a piece of wood divided into two parts, and a series of mirrors, produced a band of light with wave effects, according to the sound uttered. The flame was too feeble to be photographed. Dr. Bell then turned his attention to another apparatus, called a phonetograph, in which was stretched a membrane against which a person spoke and which carried a little pencil over a smoked glass, which made a curved line that could easily be photographed.

He made many hundreds of tracings, but unfortunately they did not correspond with the flame pictures before described, and he attributed the trouble to the clumsiness of the apparatus. He therefore mapped out changes in the construction of his phonetograph, and thought he saw in his draft a rude analogy to the construction of the human ear. Instead of bones actuated by a membrane, as in the ear, he had a lever of wood moved by a membrane. He therefore concluded to modify the shape to correspond with the human ear, and went to a distinguished aurist in Boston, Clarence A. Blake, who suggested his experimenting with an actual human ear. Dr. Blake got an ear and dissected it for Dr. Bell, so as to expose the membrane and the little bones. The doctor attached a pencil to the bone called the "malleus," moistened the membrane with glycerine and water, and constructed an outer ear. With this beautiful tracings were made on the smoked glass. The tracings, however, were different from what he had before produced.

While he was engaged upon the above line of search at the Institution for the Deaf, he was also developing an invention out of which he expected to make some money, viz., an electrical multiple telegraph, by which he could send many messages simultaneously over one wire. Dr. Bell simplified this apparatus greatly. He noticed that when half a dozen were operating together there was a resultant electrical effect, and that but one sending magnet was necessary to produce all the sounds. Further consideration convinced him that he could not only send any number of musical tones simultaneously, but sounds of any kind. His familiarity with the nature of speech had taugh him that the term "quality of sound" means really a chord of different musical tones having different intensities, and he could conceive how a sound of any kind whatever, even words, might be transmitted, if one of these reeds could be moved in front of an electro magnet in the resultant way in which the air is moved when a sound is uttered. His experiments in vibrations had taught him the form of the sound waves. The problem was to make a mass of steel vibrate in the way the air does. The problem was in his mind at the time he was making the experiments with the human ear, before described.

The thought suddenly struck him that there was a great disproportion in mass between the bones of the ear and the membrane that connected them; that these bones were, relatively to the menbrane, very heavy and very massive. Why, then, could not the piece of iron or steel be moved by attaching it to a heavier and stiffer membrane, of the present telephone form. The problem was solved. It will thus be seen that the telephone was the result of two separate lines of thought.

Marylanders Must Have Slept.

Baltimore, August 21.—A rallying call was issued today by a few well-known democrats of this city, in which, it is asserted, that no national ticket has yet been nominated, and calling upon the friends of the gold standard to meet next Thursday at the Hotel Rennert with the view of selecting sixteen delegates to represent the gold standard element of Maryland democracy at the Indianapolis convention.

DEATH IN THE FLAMES

Little Walter Stein Meets a Horrible Fate Yesterday.

BOX OF MATCHES THE CAUSE

Was Playing with Matches and His Clothes Caught on Fire.

HE WAS ONLY TWO YEARS OLD

Father Is a Soldier at the Barracks. The Parents Almost Prostrated with Grief.

Enveloped in a sheet of sweeping flames little Walter Steine, two years old, was found in a dying condition at noon yesterday at his home near Fort McPherson.

By the brave efforts of a neighbor, the fire was finally extinguished, but not until it had accomplished its work of death. Life lingered in the horribly disfigured body until half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

All explanation made of the sad death is a box of matches, a portion of which were ignited. They were found on the front porch, where the little fellow was playing, the very picture of innocent happiness, only a few moments before.

The parents of the child were not present at the time. The father, C. L. Steine, who is a barber in Company G, was at the barracks engaged in some duty, and was ignorant of the heart-rending sight that awaited him on his return home.

Mrs. Steine conducts a small grocery store just outside the barracks reservation and only a short distance from the house. She was at her place of business when a neighbor rushed in and told her the awful news.

Was Playing Alone.

It was about 12:30 o'clock that Walter went out on the front porch of the little cottage and began to amuse himself with the fatal matches.

The child was clothed in a little calico dress. He began striking the matches, and finally the fire happened to come in contact with the skirt of his dress. Immediately the flames shot in increasing volumes and with terrible rapidity over his entire body.

The little fellow for a moment was completely terrified and ran into the house screaming at the top of his voice. Mr. McCraw, a plumber by profession, lives next door to the Steines, and he happened to be sitting in his front room with the window open.

He was attracted by the screams of the boy, and noticed a cloud of smoke issuing from the Steine cottage. He rushed across as quickly as possible and a horrible sight met his gaze.

The little boy was lying on the floor completely enveloped in a sheet of fire. He was crying piteously and his sufferings were something beyond conception.

McGraw rushed to the piano and pulled off the cover. He wrapped the burning form closely in the big cloth and in this way extinguished the flames.

The insensible baby was tenderly laid on the bed and Dr. Gilbert was hastily sent for.

The physician arrived in a short while and used every means known to the profession for the relief of the little sufferer. For awhile it looked as if the child would rally, and the spirits of the anxious watchers rose, but such was not the case. At exactly 4:30 o'clock the baby boy breathed his last.

The Parents Almost Prostrated.

Mrs. Steine takes the loss of her child exceedingly hard and both father and mother are prostrated with grief. Much apprehension is felt concerning the stricken mother's condition.

The sad death cast a gloom over the whole fort yesterday afternoon and last night. Private Steine is very popular among the men and Walter was a universal favorite with the big-hearted soldiers. The heart-broken family has the sincerest sympathy of the whole regiment.

Anderson Died in Thirteen Minutes.

Macon, Mo., August 21.—George Anderson, wife murderer, was hanged in jail here at 11:30 o'clock this morning. His neck was broken and he was pronounced dead in thirteen minutes. He was self-possessed and marched upon the scaffold with a firm tread.

Swiss Jurists To Arbitrate.

Berne, August 21.—At the request of the governments of Great Britain and the United States of Colombia, the governor of Switzerland has appointed three Swiss jurists to arbitrate the differences arising out of a disputed railroad concession in the republic of Colombia. The concession is claimed by a British subject whose contention is disputed by the Colombian authorities.

Two Murderers Break Jail.

Decatur, Ala., August 21.—George and Will Howell, two negroes sent here for safe keeping from Limestone county, and under sentence of death for the murder of a white man named Smith, broke jail some time last night and are at large.

WE TAKE STOCK

AUGUST 31st.

and until that date we will close out our entire stock of Johnston & Murphy's Tan Shoes at

$4.25 a pair.

These Shoes are sold all over the United States at $6 and $7, and this is the lowest cut on record for J. & M.'s fine shoes. Your choice of seven different styles in Seal Skin, Vici Kid and Russian Calf.

THIS IS ONE OF THEM.



The balance of our entire stock of Tan and Black Summer Shoes for both LADIES and GENTLEMEN at

25 Per Cent Off

Our Regular Popular Prices.

Shoes are necessities, not luxuries. Why not buy two or three pairs now, while prices are so low down?

Buck Bros. & Co.

27 WHITEHALL STREET.

Great

Sales proved by the statements of leading druggists everywhere, show that the people have an abiding confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Great

Cures proved by the voluntary statements of thousands of men and women show that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does possess

Power over disease by purifying, enriching and invigorating the blood, upon which not only health but life itself depends. The great

Success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing others warrants you in believing that a faithful use of Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you if you suffer from any trouble caused by impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

WAR HAS BEEN DECLARED

20,000 Volunteers Wanted.

The people's rights to wear Fine Laundry work must be Kept inviolate. Enlist your Patronage with us. Your pride, Appearance and pocketbook Demnad it. 16 to 1 you will Never regret it. Send to the

TrioSteam Laundry

79-81 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

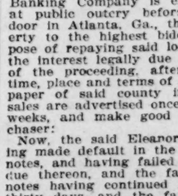
Liberal Commission to Agents in Other Towns.

IT IS AN ALARMING FACT

That a large majority of the people are lost to all the attributes which would make them strong, brave and noble. With health all the body is capable of proper action.

Those who are suffering from physical decay or any lingering disease as the result of violating the laws of health, by destroying the functions of the body, should not despair. Thousands of those whose health has been thus impaired have found relief in a perfect cure under the careful treatment of Dr. Hathaway & Co.

Do you sleep well? Are you restless in the morning? Have you an eager appetite for breakfast? Are you looking forward with pleasurable anticipations to the business of the day? If so, you are indeed fortunate. If not, get well and be like other folks before too late.



SPECIALTIES.

Specific blood poisoning, nervous debility, kidney and urinary difficulties, hydrocele, pimples, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of women. Address or call on DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ S Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women. No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh. Hours 9 a. m. to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p. m.

The Atlanta and West Point Railroad

Will Sell

ROUND TRIP

Tickets to

DALLAS, TEXAS,

On Sept. 17th, 18th, 19th, at

One Fare for the Round Trip

Good to return until October 1st.

Full information on application to

ED. E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent.

GEO. W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agent. 12 Kimball House.

JNO. A. GEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

Notice of Sale.

On May 14, 1891, Eleanor Hightower executed to the Germania Loan and Banking Company a certain written instrument to secure an incebtedness of $2,070, said instrument conveying to said Germania Loan and Banking Company all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and known in the plan of said city as block number ten, lot number eight, of the Whitehall survey, fronting on Smith street fifty and one-half feet, more or less, and running back same width two hundred and thirty-two feet, more or less, this being on the east side of said lot, on the west side there being two hundred and forty-one feet, more or less. The said instrument stipulated that if default was made in the payment of any one of the seventy-two notes of $28.75 each, and such default should continue for the space of thirty days after such note becomes due, or if said Eleanor Hightower failed to pay said taxes and assessments within sixty days after due, then each of said notes should become due and payable, and the said Germania Loan and Banking Company is empowered to sell at public outcry before the courthouse door in Atlanta, Ga., the aforesaid property to the highest bidder, for the purpose of repaying said loan, together with the interest legally due and the expenses of the proceeding, after advertising the time, place and terms of sale, in the newspaper of said county in which sheriff's sales are advertised once a week for four weeks, and make good title to the purchaser:

Now, the said Eleanor Hightower having made default in the payment of said notes, and having failed to pay all taxes due thereon, and the failure to pay the notes having continued for the space of thirty days, and the failure to pay the taxes having continued for sixty days, the said Germania Loan and Banking Company elected to declare the whole indebtedness due, and now gives notice that on the first Tuesday in September, 1896, between the legal hours of sale, the aforesaid property will be sold before the Fulton county courthouse door, at Atlanta, Ga., for cash, to the highest bidder, for the purpose of paying the indebtedness, interest and expenses aforesaid.

Germania Loan and Banking Company.

By Jacob Haas, President.

This August 7, 1896. augs 15 22 29 sep

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BEEN DECLARED
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SPECIALTIES.
Specific blood poisoning, nervous debility, kidney and urinary difficulties, hydrocele, pimples, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of women. Address or call on DR HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ S Broad ... Ga. Mail treatment ...ding for symptom blank ...men, No. 2 for women, ...skin diseases, No. 4 for 9 a. m. to 12, 2 to 6 and 7

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NO FAIR THIS YEAR

State Agricultural Society Will Not Give a Show in '96.

HILL'S NOMINATION TALKED OF

Macon People Doubt the Attorney's Acceptance—Georgia Dairymen Adjourn.

Macon, Ga., August 21.—(Special.)—There is considerable interest here to know if Walter B. Hill will accept the nomination for senator, conferred on him yesterday by the populist convention of the twenty-second district, at Forsyth. Mr. Hill is attending the bar meeting at Saratoga, and no one here knows what his answer will be to the nomination. Mr. Hill did not seek the nomination and the action of the convention was no doubt a great surprise to him. If he accepts, it will be simply in behalf of prohibition.

Mr. Hill has never desired political office and was in no sense a candidate for the populist nomination for senator. He was nominated yesterday for senator without his consent or knowledge. The populists unanimously nominated him and then adjourned in the hope that Mr. Hill will accept under the pressure that will be brought to bear upon him. Mr. Hill is personally held in the highest esteem in Bibb county and wherever known.

Mr. Hill's Letter.

As an evidence of what Mr. Hill thinks of men and measures in this state, the following letter is submitted, which was read by Mr. W. G. Solomon at the open-air meeting last night, just before the speech delivered by Hon. Seab Wright:

"Saratoga, N. Y., August 18, 1896.—Dear Sir: Had I not been under duty, as chairman of a committee, to submit a report to the American Bar Association, I certainly should have remained in Macon to be present at the occasion of Hon. Seaborn Wright's speech. Macon will surely accord a generous and cordial hearing to him, who, within her own borders and at one of her own institutions, learned those principles which have made him pure in life and noble in purpose—principles which caused him to revolt at the petty, self-seeking and trading manipulations of our state politics, at dishonesty in elections and at the domination in politics of a debasing and corrupting element which, in defiance of public opinion and moral sentiment, arrogates to itself the right to own our public men and dictate public measures.

"Fidelity to those principles makes him worthy to bear in lifted hands the standard of a people's deliverance, and to revive by his splendid eloquence the better memories of Georgia's glorious past.

"WALTER B. HILL."

Politics and Candidates.

If the constitutional amendment shall be adopted at the approaching election, providing for an increase in the number of judges of the supreme court, Hon. William D. Kiddoo, of Cuthbert, will be a candidate for associate justice.

Judge M. V. Whipple, of the county court of Dooly, is in the city. In consequence of his nomination to the house he has resigned the judgeship of the Dooly court, to take effect September 1st. On the retirement of the incumbent from the superior court bench of the Southwestern circuit it is reported that Judge Whipple can get the place if he desires it.

Dairymen Adjourn.

The third annual convention of the Georgia Dairymen's Association has adjourned after a very interesting session of two days. The old officers were re-elected, as follows:

R. J. Redding, president, Experiment, Ga.; R. E. Park, vice president, Macon; M. L. Duggan, secretary, Sparta; H. J. Wing, treasurer, Experiment.

Premiums and prizes for the best displays and exhibits of products of the dairy were awarded as follows:

Field Bros., of Canton, Ga., scored 100 on three lots of exhibits and 89 on another. They received first premium on all entries in class A.

The second prize for the best exhibits in class 1 was won by the Chipley Creamery Company, of Chipley, Ga. The score was 98.

J. J. Hubbard, of Macon, won first premium on best exhibit of dairy products.

The second prize in class 3 was won by the Pulaski Creamery Company, of Pulaski, Tenn.

Dr. H. L. Howard, of Macon, took second premium in class 4.

No State Fair.

The Georgia State Agricultural Society has decided not to hold a state fair this year, but it is understood that the society will hold a fair next year at Hawkinsville in connection with the Wiregrass Exposition Company, which holds annual expositions at Hawkinsville. Hon. J. Pope Brown is president of both institutions, and he will make the joint exposition a great success.

Resignation Tendered.

At a meeting of the Macon Volunteers last night, attended in full dress uniform, Captain Charley Carnes tendered his written resignation as commander of the company, as he is soon to leave for Memphis to live, having accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the Memphis Light and Power Company. Captain Carnes has been warmly attached to the Volunteers and they were devoted to him, and each parts with the other with much regret. Major J. L. Hardeman, of the Second Georgia battalion, was present at the meeting and expressed the regret of the Volunteers at parting with their captain. He paid a high compliment to Captain Carnes as a soldier and a man. Colonel Wiley, of the Second Georgia regiment, will at once forward Captain Carnes's resignation to the governor. It is not known who will be chosen as Captain Carnes's successor.

Death of Mr. Kentmann.

Mr. Henry Kentmann, chief cellarman of the Acme Brewing Company, died today after three weeks' illness with typhoid malarial fever. He was born in Germany on May 19, 1870, and had been with the Acme brewery two and a half years. He had a large circle of friends here. The remains will be taken to Charleston, S. C., for interment.

MUSCOGEE COUNTY AT WORK.

Committee Is Appointed To Prepare for a Big Majority.

Columbus, Ga., August 21.—(Special.)—Muscogee county is preparing to roll up her usual democratic majority this fall. In accordance with a resolution introduced at a meeting of democrats Monday night Captain Price Gilbert, chairman of the democratic executive committee of the county, has appointed the following campaign committee, who will devote their energy to the success of democracy in the coming compaign:

First Ward—C. R. Williams.
Second Ward—E. F. Roberts.
Third Ward—O. S. Jordan.
Fourth Ward—T. M. Foley.
Fifth Ward—R. W. Ledsinger.
Sixth Ward—Charles L. Torbett.
Seventh Ward—Charles Lawrence.
Eighth Ward—A. W. Cozart.
Bozeman—D. L. Palmer.
Steam Mill—M. M. Bowden.
Upatoi—S. H. Jenkins.
Nances—J. M. Moon.
Edwards—To be supplied.
East Highlands—H. V. Hargett.

Each member of the committee is empowered to appoint a sub-committee, and these committees will look after the work in their respective districts.

Former Columbusite Honored.

Mr. A. L. Moses, formerly of Columbus, but now of Creede, Col., has been nominated for attorney general of Colorado on a democratic-populist fusion ticket. Mr. Moses is but thirty years of age but is already rising into prominence in Colorado affairs.

LESS CREDIT GIVEN

Commercial Agencies Show No Revival at All in Trade.

LOANS ARE HARD TO OBTAIN

Collections Are Extremely Slow—Only the South Shows Any Business. Money Withdrawals Large.

New York, August 21.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"General trade throughout the United States is practically confined to staple lines. The volume of business is no larger. The feature of the week is the increased difficulty in making collections and the higher rates for mercantile discounts. Credits are being scanned more closely than heretofore and are granted less freely. Chicago bankers are slow to make loans except to move the crops, and Chicago bank deposits are decreasing. At Buffalo, Pittsburg, Charleston, Cincinnati and Galveston mercantile collections are slower than before. Business in South Carolina is retarded by drought, and in north Louisiana, Texas, southern Arkansas and Mississippi prolonged drought has so interfered with business in some sections that it amounts to a calamity.

"The total of business failures in the United States is 264 this week, six more than last week and seventy-two more than in the corresponding week one year ago.

"Bank clearings throughout the United States amount to only $813,000,000 this week, almost exactly the same total reported for the third week of August, 1894, when the volume of trade was very small. Compared with last week, this week's total shows a decrease of 4.2 per cent, and contrasted with the corresponding week one year ago the falling off is almost 10 per cent.

"More favorable trade advices are received from Baltimore, where business is satisfactory, owing to better southern purchases, based on the early cotton crop. Among southern cities Atlanta is conspicuous for reporting better trade. Southern and southwestern buyers have appeared in St. Louis and are buying with moderate freedom for fall wants. Kansas City jobbers report good sales in all lines, and that rains have assured large corn and fruit crops to Kansas. At St. Paul there is a better demand for hardware, groceries and drugs.

"The New York stock market is dull and speculation is entirely professional. Prices rallied somewhat on the decline and became dull again with the recovery in rates. The gold imports announced thus far amount to over $2,500,000 and seem to be largely 'special transactions.'"

What Dun & Co. Say.

New York, August 21.—R. G. Dun & Co. will say tomorrow in their weekly review of trade:

"Failures for the week have been 280 in the United States, against 222 last year, and twenty-seven in Canada, against forty-three last year.

"Political events of the week had no definite influence upon business prospects, for the phenomenal variations in sterling exchange and the beginning of imports of gold, although following the great meeting in Madison Square Garden on Tuesday, may be fairly attributed to the accumulating excess of merchandise exports over imports, to which attention has been repeatedly called, exports from New York for the past two weeks having been 20 per cent larger, and imports here 21 per cent smaller than last year. The rapid movement of grain, and the unusually early marketing of cotton, tend strongly to aid the banking syndicate which has undertaken to regulate foreign exchanges.

"Withdrawals of money to the interior are rather large, and commercial loans are hard to place, and this difficulty checks many new enterprises and business in many departments. Bank clearings are small, for the week 15 per cent less than last year. Railroad earnings are not as good as might be expected for the first half of August, exceeding those of last year by only 3.4 per cent.

"The boot and shoe industry is rapidly nearing the end of past orders, excepting in women's grain and buff shoes, of which there are still orders for some weeks to come, while others are constantly received, but in other branches the new business is light. Prices are a shade weaker. Leather is weaker with a small demand, although restricted supplies have caused a shade of advance in some kinds. Hides at Chicago averaged more than 3 per cent lower for the week again, the fall in the past five weeks having averaged about 25 per cent.

"The iron and steel manufacture has only continued depression to report and bessemer pig has sold at $10.40 at Pittsburg, while southern No. 1 is offered at prices equivalent to $10 at New York, and nearly all finished products are being sold below the current quotations. There is rapid curtailment of production, but in spite of this the supply of finished products appears to greatly exceed the demand for them. The one bright spot is a sale of 9,000 tons of steel rails to Japan, for refitting railways in that country, which makes an aggregate of 45,000 tons exported during the year. Nothing encouraging can yet be said regarding the woolen manufacture, and the demand for goods, even at recent reductions in prices, is still disappointingly small. A heavy auction sale of cotton goods brought prices which were considered quite encouraging, and the current demand is fairly maintained, although the mills are not inclined to make large contracts for the future in view of the rise in the raw material. In general the working force in the textile branches does not appear to have increased."

CAPTAIN OF THE GUARDS QUITS.

Columbus Company Is Now Without a Commanding Officer.

Columbus, Ga., August 21.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Columbus Guards tonight Captain John D. Little resigned the captaincy of the company. His reason for so doing was additional business responsibilities thrown upon him by the removal of the senior member of the firm of Little & Little to Washington and by his own nomination to the state assembly from this county.

His private business cares interfered with the duties of the captaincy of the Guards.

Captain Little has been captain of the Guards for three years and has made an able and efficient officer.

The company has the resignation under consideration and an effort will be made to persuade Captain Little to withdraw it.

CANDIDATES IN GREENE COUNTY

The Democratic Executive Committee Names a Full Ticket.

Greenesboro, Ga., August 21.—(Special.)—The democratic executive committee today, under agreement of all the contestants, named the candidates for the various offices. The nominees chosen are:

For Representatives—Captain L. B. Willis, Colonel George A. Merritt.
For Ordinary—Joel F. Thornton.
For Clerk—Jesse P. Wilson.
For Sheriff—J. Henry English.
For Treasurer—George A. Hall.
For Tax Receiver—John M. Colclough.
For Tax Collector—Henry S. Mapp.
For Surveyor—Samuel P. Turner.
For Coroner—Dr. Henry H. King.

The ticket gives general satisfaction and a vigorous campaign will be waged, with excellent chances of success.

A resolution was adopted indorsing Hon. A. H. Smith, of Greene, for the senate from the nineteenth district, subject, however, to the approval of Taliaferro county, whose turn it is, under the rotation system, to name the candidate. Delegates were also chosen to represent the county at the senatorial convention.

Relief System on the Plant.

Savannah, Ga., August 21.—The Plant system of railways has established a hospital and relief department, membership in which will be a requisite to employment in any department of the system after January 1, 1896. About 3,500 of 5,500 employes of the system have already become members of the relief department. A stated amount is being set apart from the wages for its maintenance.

TRAIN LOAD OF SLATE

Georgia Company Sends a Solid Line of Full Cars to Memphis.

BIG WRIGHT RALLY IN ROME

Floyd County Populists To Meet. Primary Next Tuesday—Boat House Closed.

Rome, Ga., August 21.—(Special.)—The Georgia Slate Company has purchased the property of Mrs. M. E. Heard, of this city, which it has heretofore been operating under a lease. The final payment of $22,000 has been made, the surveys completed and the deal closed.

The property embraces about forty-five acres, containing practically inexhaustible quarries of the finest slate in the south.

The company will now put in new machinery and increase the capacity of the works so as to fill the large orders that have accumulated during the temporary shutdown. The interesting spectacle of a solid train load of slate from the quarries was witnessed yesterday, the consignment being on its way to Memphis over the Southern railway.

Floyd County Baptists.

The Baptists of Floyd county are making big preparations for the annual association at Pleasant Valley church August 27th. At the meeting last year the most enthusiastic resolutions were passed indorsing the Bush bill, the members agreeing to give their individual support to the cause of prohibition. The politicians are speculating on the course that the coming association will pursue since Floyd county has a prohibition candidate for governor and another for the legislature. The meeting may have an important bearing on the results of the campaign in this district.

A Rally for Wright.

Seab Wright's managers are preparing to give him a good reception here tomorrow when he returns from Macon. He is booked to appear at the courthouse at 11:45 o'clock accompanied by Walter B. Hill and Dr. Gambrell, who will also be expected to address the crowd. It will be a field day for the populists, who will turn out in full force.

The Coming Primary.

The primary election for tax collector Tuesday will be an exciting contest. There are nine candidates, and every one of them expresses himself as confident of success. There is no means of guessing at the result. The district committeemen will have the management of the elections in their various districts, and Secretary Nat Harris is busy sending out the necessary blanks.

A Pleasant Evening.

Yesterday evening Misses Lena and Louise O'Neill gave a very pleasant reception in honor of Miss Jeannie Mauck, of Atlanta. There were a large number of young people present, and all enjoyed themselves. The game was "progressive needle threading," and furnished no end of amusement to the party.

Book Business Closed.

The book and stationery business of H. M. Tanner was closed yesterday afternoon under a mortgage held by Mrs. Tanner for about $2,500. The assets will amount to about $3,500, but there are other claims to be adjusted. The sheriff decided to reopen the business, and placed Carter Wimbish in charge again with instructions to continue dispensing of the stock until the day of sale.

Mr. Tanner is a special agent of the Southeastern Traffic Association and has been on the road for several months. Slow sales and poor collections were the causes of the failure. It is one of the oldest establishments of the kind in Rome.

Newsy Notes.

Shorter college buildings have been thoroughly renovated, repainted and refurnished for the opening of the fall term, and now present a very attractive appearance.

The public school buildings are being cleaned and renovated for the opening of the schools on the first Monday in September.

SPLIT BY A TREE.

A Botanical Samson of California Cracks a Bowlder.

From The San Francisco Call.

The wonderful force of the roots of growing tree is demonstrated on a hill in Mill Valley, where a laurel has split a huge bowlder into three pieces. The tree is of the type common in many parts of California, but there are several queer things about it and its surroundings. The place where the tree grows is a most unusual one for its species, which naturally requires a considerable moisture. The fact of the tree taking root in a barren rock is also unusual in California on account of the long, dry summers, during which young sprouts usually perish unless there is considerable moisture in the soil.

The exact location of this botanical curiosity is a few hundred feet east of the trail to the top of Tamalpais. The general appearance of the tree is most unusual, and undoubtedly it is very old. At first glance it looks like an oak, but a most unusual one. The upper branches are twisted and turned in all directions, and a large portion of them are dead. In reality the tree looks like those in the Dore illustrations of Dante's Inferno.

An examination of the tree and its surroundings show that the bowlder is one of the largest stones in the vicinity and cannot weigh less than 500 tons. The location of the tree is almost exactly in the middle of the stone and about five feet from the end of the split. This rift in the rock is about fifteen feet long, and at one end is only a few inches wide. At the end where the tree is it is at least three feet. To prove that it was the tree that caused the split, there is a crack in one of one of the halves of the bowlder showing that the force of the growing roots was so much that it cracked the rock where it could not move it.

Miss Eastwood, a botanist of the Academy of Sciences, gave as her opinion that the strange natural curiosity was the only one of its kind in the state. She says that in all her studies she has never seen its like here, although in localities where there are summer rains the phenomenon is not unusual. And yet, even under these conditions, she never heard of a laurel growing as the one in Mill Valley does.

In Miss Eastwood's opinion there must have been a small rift in the bowlder to begin with. Possibly it was tight enough to hold water. In the fall of the year the seed of the laurel blew into it, and in the spring of the year came to life. The walls of the rift then acted as sunshades and also kept the water from being evaporated too rapidly, so that the young shoot was able to struggle through the long summer until the winter rains came. Or it may be there was an unusually rainy summer that gave the tree its start in life. After the tree was a year old it was able to take care of itself, and then showed its ingratitude to the rock that had protected it.

Dr. Robins Will Speak.

The regular devotional services at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon will be addressed by Dr. J. B. Robins. He is an eloquent and forceful speaker, and the address will be especially intended for young men. There will be special music, both vocal and instrumental, and all men in the city are cordially invited.

The Gun Shoot Yesterday.

The Fulton County Gun Club held its regular weekly shoot yesterday evening with the following scores out of a possible 25: Everett, 23; Alston, 22; Day, 22; Elliott, 22; Brittain, 19; Clarke, 19; Crabb, 19; Holland, 19; Morrison, 19; McRae, 18; Hammond, 18; Mitchell, 17; McCune, 15; Arnold, 14; Frazier, 12; Orme, 11; Rawson, 10; Richards, 10; Hutchinson, 8.

GEORGIA AT SEA GIRT

Savannah Sharpshooters Leave for the Great International Shoot.

BEST TRIGGER PULLERS OUT

Captain Willamson Will Pick His Team of Twelve from Atlanta as Well as His Own City.

Savannah, Ga., August 21.—(Special.)—Fifteen of Savannah's well-known sharpshooters who stand among the foremost shots in the south, leave Savannah tomorrow on the steamship Kansas City for New York, where they will go immediately to Sea Girt, N. J., to take part in the national and international contests of skill on the rifle range.

Two others have already gone north, Captain W. W. Williamson, of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, and Private J. D. Miller, of the Chatham Artillery.

Captain Williamson has been designated by the adjutant general as captain of the Georgia state team of twelve, which will not be chosen until next Saturday night, after all the riflemen from Georgia have had a week's practice in shooting at the Sea Girt targets.

The Savannah riflemen who will be at Sea Girt are:

Captain W. W. Williamson, first battalion infantry, team captain; Captain George T. Cann, first battalion infantry; Captain J. C. Postell and Captain A. S. Eichberg, first regiment cavalry staff; Lieutenant F. C. Wilson, Captain Fred Myers, Jr., Sergeant Wright Hunter, Sergeant George Freeman, Privates E. C. Mercer, W. G. Austin, H. E. Wilson and C. S. Richmond, of the first battalion infantry Savannah Volunteer Guards; Sergeant W. G. Harrison, Sergeant Thomas Hunter, Private J. G. Nelson, of the Georgia Hussars Troop A. first regiment cavalry; Private R. C. Fetzer, Jr., first regiment infantry, and Private J. D. Miller, Chatham Artillery.

For two successive years Savannah has sent a full state team to Sea Girt, last year bringing back the famous interstate trophy, "Soldier of Marathon," while members of the team brought back several individual prizes and medals. The team last year made a hard fight also for the famous Hilton trophy, but missed it by only a few points. Eleven of the twelve men who represented Georgia last year are with the party again. The sixteen men have for the last three months been practicing at the Avondale rifle range twice a week, and some remarkable scores have been made. Not a member on the team has made below 84 per cent of the full scores and some of them have averaged 88 and 90 per cent right along. But they realize that with state teams from Illinois, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, the District of Columbia, Maine, Canada and the regular United States army, it is going to tax their every effort to come out ahead.

The nine men from the Governor's Horse Guards of Atlanta will all enter the contests for places on the Georgia team, and of all the riflemen from Georgia the twelve best shots will be chosen to represent the state. The team will be chosen by Captain Williamson on Saturday night, August 29th, as the men composing it must give themselves the proper rest before beginning their work on Monday.

The Savannah Volunteer Guards are going to enter both company and battalion, or regimental teams. The men who make the contest for the company team will all be from Company C. They are Captain George T. Cann, Lieutenant F. C. Wilson, Privates H. E. Wilson, C. S. Richmond and W. G. Austin. From these shots, with the additions of Sergeant George Freeman, Corporal Fred Myers, Jr., and Private E. C. Mercer, will be selected the regimental team that is to represent the Guards. The Guards team has averaged 94 out of a possible 100 on the skirmish shooting, the hardest shooting of all the contests, a score which can hardly be beaten.

Savannah's men are going to enter nearly all of the individual matches.

Lieutenant F. C. Wilson will make a hard fight for several of the individuals. He won three of them last year and will no doubt keep up his record. Private C. S. Richmond is the crack pistol shot, having won the revolver match two successive years. He is also a fine shot with the carbine, having a score of 141 out of a possible 175. There are several other splendid individual shots in the party and Savannah will no doubt be heard from. Captain Williamson has been honored by an appointment as one of the range officers during the shoot.

AMONG THE JUNGLES.

How a Cuban Newspaper Is Secretly Published.

From The New York Journal.

The most secret establishment under the patriot government of Cuba is the printing office and press room of The Boletin de la Guerra, a little newspaper founded by President Cisneros when the insurrection broke out, and published among the hills of Cameguey. No American, except a Journal correspondent, has hitherto visited this curiosity of journalism, nor is any Cuban admitted, or even allowed to know where the press is kept, without written authorization from the president or minister of war.

The publishing house is hidden under a thickly wooded mountain in an uninhabited district. You must walk nearly half a mile, most of it up the bed of a little brook, before you reach the clearing and the thatched hut that bears the sign braced on a strip of palm bark, in printer's ink, "El Boletin de la Guerra."

The hut is a mere "rancho" of the common type, with a well-thatched roof, open on the sides, and with an earthen floor. In the center is the press, an old-fashioned machine, fixed on a massive table of rough hewn mahogany. A case of type stands near by, and on a large table are stacked paper for future editions, pots of ink, old rollers, and an unfiled collection of back numbers.

The "Boletin de la Guerra" is a small folio, published bi-weekly. The setting up and printing are done entirely by the foreman, Antonio Oropeso, a thick-set, bearded old man who was government printer during the last war. He is assisted by his son-in-law, Manuel Guerra, and his nephew, "Chicho." When The "Boletin" goes to press Antonio adjusts each leaf beneath the sliding rollers, Manuel turns the crank, draws out the freshly-printed folio, and passes it to the boy "Chicho," who folds and stacks the numbers. It is a slow process, but the edition is printed at last and packed off on muleback to be issued along the garces, passed from hand to hand, and read by "mambice" corfreres from Oriente to Pinar del Rio.

The press would excite interest as an intiquity among American printers, but to Antonio Oropeso it is a thing of pride and joy. He sponges its cogs and rollers daily with fragrant oil of the cocoanut, and never tires of pointing out its vast superiority for speed, accuracy and elegance over the veteran machine of the last war, that was mustered out of service three months ago and now does duty as a cheese press.

The circulation of The "Boletin" is about 1,000—more or less copies are struck off, according to the supply of paper. It has no advertiser, and its circulation is free. There are other papers published among the insurgents—The "Cuba Libre," "La Independencia" and "La Estrella," but The "Boletin" ranks them all as the official organ of the government.

EMBALMERS TO COME

Georgia Undertakers Will Meet in Atlanta Wednesday Next.

TO ORGANIZE AN ASSOCIATION

Will Endeavor To Improve the Fumigation Laws—They Will Be in Session Two Days.

Next Wednesday undertakers from all over the state will gather here in convention for the purpose of organizing what will be known as the Georgia Embalmers' Association. The association will have as its members almost every embalmer in the state.

The convention to be held here next week is the result of a meeting held some time ago in Augusta at which a number of prominent embalmers were present. At this meeting a temporary organization was formed. Mr. W. E. Platt was elected temporary chairman and Mr. W. L. Wilson temporary secretary.

At this meeting the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a meetng of the embalmers of the state of Georgia be called in Atlanta on Wednesday and Thursday, August 26th and 27th, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization to be known as the Georgia Embalmers' Association, and that the secretary be instructed to notify every embalmer in the state of the meeting."

Secretary Wilson has notified the embalmers of the meeting and the prospects for a large attendance are very bright. If all who have promised to do so come to the meeting it will bring together the largest number of embalmers who have ever assembled at one time in this state.

The organization has for its object the protection of the undertakers and of the public. It protects them both from persons who are not duly qualified to perform the duties of an undertaker. One of the most important questions to be discussed at the convention will be the matter of fumigation. It is not the intention of the undertakers to interfere with the boards of health of the different cities, but they desire to co-operate with them and help them as much as is possible.

There will be no attempt made to have a law passed to make undertakers fumigate in the cities where persons have died with contagious diseases. This work is done by the boards of health, but it is possible that a law will be passed making undertakers fumigate houses outside of city limits.

The association will be run on the same order as the national association, which was organized in Pittsburg some time ago. Its principal object will be to protect embalmers from persons who are not qualified to do the work of an undertaker.

The association, after it is formed, will endeavor to get the state legislature to pass laws requiring all embalmers to pass an examination before a board selected for that purpose. If those examined prove themselves fit for the work of an embalmer they will be given a license to do business and a certificate showing that they have passed the required examination.

Embalmers who fail to pass the examination will not be allowed to do business in the state and their licenses will be taken from them until they have studied the science of embalming and become qualified as embalmers. In this way the undertakers will be protected, as also will the public.

The undertakers who come to Atlanta to attend the convention will be entertained in grand style by their brother undertakers of Atlanta. They are all anxious to form the organization and realize that it is to the interest of each of them to be organized and in that way protect their interests.

Many of the states have organizations of this kind and the undertakers of Georgia feel that if it is successful in other states they can make it successful in Georgia.

JOE PATCHEN LOWERS RECORD.

Slattur Knocks Quarter of a Second Off Gentry's Work.

Portland, Me., August 21.—The stallion Joe Patchen lowered the world's stallion pacing record, held by John R. Gentry, today at Rigby, by one-quarter of a second in a fresh wind, making the mile in 2:03.

His quarters were :30½, :29½, :30¼, :32¾. Joe Patchen was paced by a runner known as Little Friend.

HORSE RAN AT RAPID SPEED.

Turf Events Were Good and Large Crowds Saw the Races.

Detroit, Mich., August 21.—A heavy rain just after the first race today left the track at Grosse Point somewhat heavy and slow. The talent got the better of the layers of odds, favorites winning four races. The second event was won by Sir Play, well played at 4 to 1.

First race, seven furlongs—Woolsey, 100, Corder, 2½ to 1, won; Sauteur second, Balk Line third. Time, 1:29¼.

Second race, six furlongs—Sir Play, 107, Coady, 4 to 1, won; Lorraina second, Sun Up third. Time, 1:15.

Third race, one mile and seventy yards—Kamsin, 103, T. McHugh, 7 to 20, won; Dockstader second, Pete Kitchen third. Time, 1:49.

Fourth race, six furlongs—First Mate, 118, Perkins, 2 to 1, won; Jennie June second, Moylan third. Time, 1:14½.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs—Lexington Pirate, 94, Morrisson, 7 to 5, won; Moncreith second, Wordsworth third. Time, 1:09.

Sixth race, hurdle, one mile and a quarter—Captain Rees, 132, Cochran, 5 to 1, won; Maid of Ellerslie second, Tuscarora third. Time, 2:25.

Entries at Detroit.

First race, three-fourths mile—Imp. Thornbury 89, If 89, Atalanta 91, Richfield 94, Old Centre 96, Kolowsky 96, Vice Regal 99, Lady Rose 102, Old Dominion 104.

Second race, one mile—Soubriquet 79, Sunny 94, Rossmar 97, Rey del Mar 99, Kamsin 102, Ramona 105, Buck-Wa 109.

Third race, one and one-fourth miles—Sunny 98, Sue Kittie 98, Countess Irma 100, Argentina 103, Pepper 104, Egbart 114.

Fourth race, five-eighths mile—Hessville 99, Stray Stey 105, Stentor 105, Rey de Angles 106, Lord Zeni 106, Foncliff 106, John Carr 109, Indio 112.

Fifth race, three-fourths mile—Pete Kitchen 91, Ardath 91, Uncas 93, Fritzie 96, Stanza 100, Ben Amelia 102, Gomor 103, Imp. Remedy 105, Service 112.

Sixth race, two and one-half miles, Russell House steeple chase—Bob Neely 133, Vicar of Wakefield 150, Eli Kendig 155, Lion Heart 146.

Entries at Sheepshead Bay.

First race, five-eighths mile—Rensolar 113, Savarin 113, Hiddenite 113, Tea Caddy 113, Absentee 113, Bobbie W. 113, Irinian 113, Kebo 113, Ross O. 110, Billali 110, Hi Daddy 110, Miss Prim 110.

Second race, five-eighths mile—Brawn Lad 113, Contractor 113, Sir Frederick 113, Box 113, Paniture 113, Ludwigsburg 113, Mt. Waverly 113, Billy Redding 113, Convention 110, Distinction 110, L. B. 110, Tea Leaf 110.

Third race, handicap, one mile—Peep o' Day 116, Captive 115, Volley 113, Muskalonge 111, Beaumont 96, Telegram 94, Whipcord 90.

Fourth race, "Partridge stakes"—Arbuckle 125, Challenger 113, Buddha 108, Inspirer 108, Panmure 103, Princess Flavia 100.

Fifth race, Twin City handicap, one and one-fourth miles—Buck Massie 126, Requital 116, Gold Crest 104, Belmar 101, Volley 100, Dutch Skater 95, Muskalonge 93.

Sixth race, seven-eighths mile—Harry Reed 110, Mistral II 108, Galilee 107, Strathrol 107, Illusion 107, Marshal 107, Pearl Song 107, Sir Francis 106, Zanone 107, Will Elliott 104, Milam 102, Amanda V. 95, Beldemere 112, Refugee 99.

Seventh race, one and three-fourths miles, handicap, steeple chase—Spot 148, St. Anthony, 148, Marcus 148, Woodford 148, Rose Howard 146, Marghan 143, Marble 143, Golden Gate 141.

Bookmakers Lost Heavily.

St. Louis, Mo., August 21.—Although but two pronounced favorites won today, all of the winners were well played and the bookmakers quit the day big losers. The track was fast. Attendance 3,000.

First race, one mile—Brahma, 106, Rowe, 5 to 1, won; Siddulsia second, Chiswell third. Time, 1:44.

Second race, six furlongs—Air Light, 106, Morse, 8 to 1, won; St. Augustine second, Queen Safie third. Time, 1:15½.

Third race, five furlongs—Fig Leaf, 115, E. Jones, 5 to 1, won; Juanita second, Lady Hamilton third. Time, 1:02¾.

Fourth race, one mile—Hot Stuff, 91, Reidy, 3 to 1, won; Bridgeton second, Helen H. Gardner third. Time, 1:43.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Parthemax, 107, E. Jones, 9 to 10, won; Belvadell second, Forsythe third. Time, 1:15½.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Colonel Wheeler, E. Jones, 2 to 1, won; Gladys II second, Travis third. Time, 1:15½.

Lorillard's Horses Won.

London, August 21.—At Nottingham today the Littlejohn plate of 200 sovereigns, five furlongs straight, was won by Mr. P. Lorillard's Sandia, Mr. Jersey's (Mrs. Langtry's) Farouche second and W. Newton's Dancing Jew third.

For the Rufford Abbey plate of 106 sovereigns for horses of all ages, five furlongs straight, Mr. P. Lorillard's Dolabra, four years old, beat Mr. W. R. Marshall's Huelva, six years old.

The Welbeck Abbey stakes, handicap of 350 sovereigns for three years olds and upward, five furlongs straight, was won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Quill. Mr. Vyner's Pickled Berry second and Mr. J. McKinlay's Whittlebury third. Mr. P. Lorillard's Diakka was one of the starters, but was not placed.

Good Card at Newport.

Newport, Ky., August 21.—Today's card was by far the best of the meeting and for a gloomy and threatening day the attendance was large. Four favorites won. Track slow.

First race, six furlongs—Coffee Pot, 110, Sherrin, 6 to 5, won; Viyora second, Gilfordham third. Time, 1:16½.

Second race, four and a half furlongs—High Society, 102, F. Russell, 8 to 5, won; Mrs. Shade second, Superba third. Time, 57.

Third race, one mile and seventy yards—Sir Dilke, 86, B. Blevins, 6 to 5, won; Joe Clark second, First Deal third. Time, 1:45¼.

Fourth race, one mile—Tutila, 112, Ray, 3 to 2, won; Fretful second, Prytania third. Time, 1:43.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Minnie Murphy, 110, Ray, 4 to 1, won; Gid Law second, Goose Liver third. Time, 1:02½.

Bookmakers Get Rich.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 21.—Only two favorites won today at State Fair park and the bookmakers made plenty of money. The feature of the afternoon was the winning of Orinda, in the third race when he beat Umbrella by a nose.

First race, one mile—Trilby, 105, Scherrer, 4 to 5, won; Sunburst, second; Ajax, third. Time 1:41.

Second race, five furlongs—Milford, 107, A. Barrett, 8 to 1, won; Lonely, second; George B., third. Time 1:02½.

Third race, one mile—Orinda, 101, Scherrer, 8 to 5, won; Umbrella, second; Constant, third. Time 1:41¼.

Fourth race, six furlongs—The Book, 103, T. Burns, 4 to 1, won; Roy Lochiel, second; Image, third. Time 1:15¾.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Melody, 103, Caywood, 8 to 5, won; Uncle Henry, second; Gray Dog, third. Time 1:15.

ONE SHUT OUT AND ONE TIE.

Baseball Well Played to Small Crowds in the Big League.

Cleveland 1, Washington 2.

Washington, August 21.—Mercer and Wilson were in fine fettle this afternoon and gave a good exhibition of scientific pitching, Mercer being the steadier. The home team was unable to score until the eighth inning, when a single, Farrell's triple and a muff of a thrown ball by Zimmer gave them two runs. Wallace then took Wilson's place and no more scores were made. Attendance 2,300. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 *—2		5	4
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1		5	2

Batteries—Mercer and Farrell, Wilson and Zimmer.

Louisville 3, Philadelphia 13.

Philadelphia, August 21.—Philadelphia had no trouble in batting out a victory today from Louisville. The feature of the game was Keener's pitching, Louisville making but three hits off him during the game. Weather cloudy and cool. Attendance 1,300. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 8—13		14	3
Louisville	2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3		3	2

Batteries—Keener and Grady, Frazier and Dexter.

St. Louis 0, Baltimore 7.

Baltimore, August 21.—The champions wound up the season with St. Louis today with a shut out. They played fast, winning ball at all points, and won as they pleased. The fielding of the visitors was slow and much worse than the error column indicates. Umpire Lally favored Baltimore on several close decisions. Attendance 1,750. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 *—7		8	2
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0		6	3

Batteries—Pond and Clark, Kissinger and Douglass.

Chicago 6, New York 8.

New York, August 21.—The New Yorks made another remarkable brace with their batteries in the eighth inning today, and as yesterday won the game in the last inning. Singles by Clark, Tiernan and Gleason, Joyce's base on balls and a homer by Davis rolled up five runs and passed the visitor's score. Clarke was hit freely in the early part of the game, but steadied down and, with fine support, blanked the Chicagos in the last four innings. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
New York	1 0 0 2 0 0 0 5 *—8		10	3
Chicago	0 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 0—6		9	4

Batteries—Clarke and Zearfoss, Friend and Anson.

Pittsburg and Brooklyn Tie.

Brooklyn, August 21.—With the score a tie and fifty minutes lacking of sunset, Umpire Sheridan called the game today at the close of the ninth inning. The Brooklyns had three men on the bases in the last inning and only one out, but failed to score. All of the visitor's hits were scratches. Davis's catch was the feature. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2		5	2
Brooklyn	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2		9	2

Batteries—Hawley, Sugden and Merritt, Payne and Burrill.

Cincinnati 9, Boston 10.

Boston, August 21.—With the score five to nothing in favor of Cincinnati in the third inning of today's game, Nichols replaced Sullivan and was more effective. Dwyer was replaced by Rhines in the fourth. Gray's work at short was very ragged, balls going as hits that would have been very easy for Smith, who is still unable to play. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 3 5 0 0 0 2 *—10		19	5
Cincinnati	0 2 3 0 1 0 1 0 2—9		14	3

Batteries—Nichols, Sullivan and Bergen, Rhines, Dwyer and Peitz.

CLUB HAS NEVER LOST A GAME.

Ellijay Ball Team Beats the Professional Record.

Ellijay, Ga., August 21.—(Special.)—The Ellijay and Jasper baseball teams crossed bats at this place today. The score stood 23 to 11 in favor of the Ellijay boys, notwithstanding the Jasper boys had a picked team from other places. Ellijay has never lost a ball game.

WITH BORROWED BATTERIES

Valdosta Shows the Waycross Team How To Play Ball.

Waycross, Ga., August 21.—(Special.)—Waycross and Valdosta crossed bats here today. The score was 10 to 2 in favor of Valdosta.

Batteries for both teams were from Savannah, the Waycross battery being Hipkins and MacAvery, and Valdosta, Garrett and Ballantyne.

Waycross has been defeated in several games this season, but today's game was indeed too much for the home team. The gate receipts were unusually large, admission being charged for ladies and children as well as men. Manager Wilson, of the Waycross team, announced today, previous to the opening of the game, that after today he would hardly make another engagement for the season.

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DRAWN BY A WHALE.

A Pleasure Boat on the Coast of Alaska.

From The New York Journal.

Colonel F. W. Black, who is attached to the United States custom house at Sand Point, Pop Off island, one of the Shunagin group off Alaskan peninsula, has recently visited Tacoma, Wash., and while there told a marvellous story of a captive whale which has been trained to work in harness.

According to Colonel Black the whale was captured in the spring of 1894 when a calf but eighteen or twenty months old. He has been named Bulshoy, which is an Aleut word and signifies immense. When captured the calf was about fifteen feet long. It has grown since, and is now twenty-five feet in length and large in proportion. His capture cost two natives their lives, and three bidarkas, which are boats made of walrus hide, were destroyed.

"One day in the latter part of May, 1894," said Colonel Black, "a school of whales was sighted near the land, and soon a score of Aleutians were in bidarkas ready to give pursuit. The whales were surrounded and started to go through the channel between the islands of Pop Off and Karovenski. As they neared the land several bidarkas came around the point of the cape, and their sudden appearance frightened the school. The whales scattered and started in every direction, and three bidarkas were destroyed and two natives lost their lives.

"One old cow made for the westward, accompanied by her calf. In trying to round a sand spit she grounded, and as the tide was coming in her efforts to free herself took her higher upon the shore. The calf remained close to her until the natives rowed out near, when he darted into Pirate Cove bay. This bay was an entrance not more than 100 feet wide, although it is twenty fathoms deep. Once inside the calf was forced to remain there by a wire net stretched across the entrance.

"After the cow was killed the natives enjoyed themselves for several days by chasing the calf. As they did not harm him he became somewhat used to the presence of boats and would allow them to approach tolerably close. On the Fourth of July John C. Whiley, the storekeeper on the island, who had furnished the wire net, announced that he would properly celebrate the day by feeding the whale.

"He secured a walrus bladder, filled it with milk, and, in company with his native servant, rowed out, and they were soon alongside Bulshoy. After a deal of coaxing the calf was induced to drink some of the milk. When the bladder was empty Whiley rowed back to the shore and the whale followed. More milk was obtained, and this time it required no coaxing to induce the calf to drink it.

"For the next six weeks Whiley and the Indian fed the pup twice every day. The pup would stick his cunning head out of the water close to the landing and look for his nurses long before feeding time. It was not until the following spring that the actual training of Bulshoy began.

"One day Whiley said that he was going to train Bulshoy to work in harness, and he and his servant set about it. Every day they went out and played with the animal, which soon regarded them as friends and would follow them about like a dog. He was fed frequently to keep him in a good humor, and he grew fat and lazy. On September 20th of last year Bulshop was put in harness, and for the first time in the history of the world a whale was used as motive power for a boat. Whiley had made a harness of walrus hide, and it was slipped on Bulshoy while he was eating.

"When Whiley started for the shore the whale started after him and discovered that he was harnessed. Then that whale made a rumpus. For two days he thrashed around in the bay and refused to come when Whiley called him. He could not get the harness off, however, and on the third day swam alongside the boat and seemed to beg for his breakfast. Since then he has been docile, and Whiley was soon able to guide him by means of ropes attached to the harness.

"In October the whale was tried in the open sea for the first time, and he dragged a big whaling boat to the island of Oonga, a distance of sixteen miles, without mishap and with seemingly little effort. After being driven all last winter up there Whiley concluded to bring the animal south, and is now on the way, coming by easy stages. He will probably be off the Oregon coast some time in August or early in September."

ORIENTAL EDUCATION.

The Chinese Have Made but Little Progress in 2,000 Years.

They have no conception of learning as understood in the west—of mathematics, chemistry, geology or kindred sciences, and of universal history. Indeed, they have a very imperfect knowledge of geography, writes John W. Foster in The Century. Their curriculum of study embraces the Chinese classics and philosophy (a voluminous compilation, especilly holding in eminence the teachings of Confucius), the theory of government and Chinese poetry and history. It is the standard fixed 2,000 years ago, and has undergone little change in the succeding centuries.

One of our diplomatic representatives tells of a conversation had with one of the most dostinguished scholars and highest officers in the empire, in which they canvassed their respective systems of education; and he reports that his Chinese friend had never heard of Homer, Virgil or Shakespeare; knew something of Alexander having crossed the Indus; had a vague knowledge of Caesar and Napoleon, but none whatever of Hannibal, Peter the Great, Wellington or other modern soldiers; and he was ignorant of astronomy, mathematics or the modern sciences. When the American minister expressed surprise at these defects in Chinese education the mandarin replied: "That is your civilization, and you learn it; we have ours, and we learn it. For centuries we have gone on satisfied to know what we know. Why should we care to know what you know?"

Yet it must be conceded that Chinese scolars and officials are usually men of decided intellectual ability, and they cannot be set down as uneducated because they have not followed the curriculum of study marked out by European civilization. It is a source of natural pride that they possess a literature and philosophy older than any similar learning of the west, and which even at this day are not obsolete, but exercise an elevating moral and intellectual influence on a vast multitude of the human family.

But no one of his race more than Li Hung Chang recognizes the defects of the national system of education. Largely through his influence the emperor has established at Pekin a college with a full faculty of foreign professors for the instruction of chosen Chinese youths in the European languages and the modern sciences, with a view to training them for the diplomatic service. So he has also established at Tientsin for the last twenty-five years, his viceregal residence, school for military, naval and medical education, maned by European instructors; and his example has been followed by other viceroys.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., August 22, 1896.

The Bond Forcing Conspiracy.

We referred yesterday to the fact that there is a corner in gold brought about by a combination of international bankers for the purpose of squeezing and robbing the American people. This corner in gold enables the international combination to manipulate the rates of exchange to suit their schemes. For three years they have raided the gold reserve with the active aid and consent of Cleveland and Carlisle, and have succeeded in robbing the producers of this country of $262,000,000, not including interest.

For three years the lowering of the gold reserve below the $100,000,000 mark—a mark arbitrarily and unlawfully fixed by John Sherman—has been made the excuse for robbing the people. For three years the money power and the international gold syndicate have raided the people's treasury, and, through the complicity of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, have been paid immense premiums in bond issues for their conspiracy against the public credit.

But during the past week the gold grabbers have made an open confession of robbery and have convicted both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle of complicity in the infamous conspiracy. The conditions existing now are precisely the same that have been in operation for three years past, and yet instead of drawing out gold we find the money power coming to the aid of the treasury by exchanging the yellow metal for legal tenders. Actions speak louder than words and the money power has demonstrated beyond all question that there has never been a day since Mr. Cleveland's inauguration in 1892 when there was any real necessity for a bond issue to protect the public credit. The gold syndicate itself created the vacuum in the treasury and then demanded bonds as the price of replenishing the reserve.

But now in the face of a political campaign—a campaign which shows that the just indignation of the people has been aroused—the international gold syndicate suddenly becomes patriotic and wishes to aid the treasury. It no longer demands bonds as the price of its gold but is content with ordinary "rag money." But this is not all. The rate of exchange has been manipulated down to par, and now the international syndicate is importing gold. With regard to this, The Wall Street Financial News makes the following illuminating statement:

> It is understood that there has been a meeting of the bankers and a decision arrived at to import fifteen or twenty millions of gold, partly to prevent trouble growing out of the scare that has been created by talk put out for political effect, but which has very uncomfortably affected banking and financial interests rather than political chances, and partly to favorably affect politics on the "sound money" side. Higher prices for products, a stoppage of the scare in securities and resumption of discounts to merchants are found to be the only things that will hold or make votes and the policy has been changed accordingly.

It will be seen that right in Wall street the movement is recognized as a political one. It is intended to deceive the people, but it is as ridiculous from a political point of view as the actions of the ostrich which hides its head in the sand and leaves its whole body exposed. But it is an object lesson to the people. It emphasizes the infamy of the conspiracy to rob the people that has been in operation during the past three years, and shows how the taxpayers have been fleeced.

The men who make up the international gold syndicate are simply restraining their avarice and greed until after the election, and then the process of robbery will be continued. If the people submit to it, it will be their own fault.

The Fake of "International Bimetallism."

Our dispatch from Cincinnati yesterday gives a fair idea of the attitude of the republican leaders with respect to the free coinage of silver. They are trying hard to resurrect the ghost of international bimetallism—the same poor old affair that has been worn threadbare in deceiving the voters of the democratic party since 1876.

Lodge advocates a "compact." Thurston wants a monetary conference convened. Grosvenor wants the "nations of the earth" to receive a "diplomatic" but earnest suggestion from the president in regard to the propriety of an adjustment of the relative values between gold and silver as money, and then congress is to appoint a commission to draft and submit to the great financial nations a plan for a bimetallic agreement.

What a tremendous farce it is that these tools of the money power are again trying to play. They are either fools themselves or else they think the people are fools. The "international agreement" farce has been played until the most ignorant voter in the land can see clear through it. The scheme promised just as much for the people fifteen years ago as it does today, and we were just as close to "international bimetallism" fifteen years ago as we are today.

The democratic congress tried to bring about international agreement by appointing an international commission. Five members from the house have been named, Judge Crisp heading the list. Three from the senate have been chosen likewise. Mr. Cleveland is today authorized to appoint three additional members and call a conference of the leading nations. He has never done so. On the contrary, he was no sooner empowered to do this by congress than the gold standard nations were informed by the secretary of state that the monetary conference held in Brussels would not be reconvened.

More than this, Mr. Cleveland and his agents have made their influence felt against international bimetallism for the purpose of discouraging the bimetallic campaign in England. This charge has been openly made by Sir Moreton Frewen and has never been denied.

The Cincinnati Post, in soliciting the views of leading republicans on this question, omitted to approach Mr. Hanna's McKinley. Fortunately, it is a matter of record that that politically defunct candidate at one time indorsed the democratic contention that international bimetallism, if it be at all desirable, can best be promoted by such action on the part of the people of the United States as will convince the European nations that our financial interests are entirely independent of theirs. Independent free coinage will show Europe that the people of the young republic are powerful enough to control their own financial legislation.

The record of Hanna's McKinley is so interesting that we append it here with the reference necessary for verification.

The Congressional Record, volume 207, page 198, shows the following:

> Monday, October 29, 1877. —
> Mr. Bland—I move that the rules be suspended so that the house may now pass a bill to authorize the coinage of a dollar of 410 grains of silver, standard, and for other purposes.
> Page 241. Monday, November 5, 1877.
> Mr. Bland—I now insist on the regular order.
> The Speaker—The regular order is the motion of the gentlemen from Missouri (Mr. Bland), coming over from Monday last, to suspend the rules so as to enable him to introduce and the house to pass a bill to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character.
> The bill will be read.
> The bill was read. * * *
> Mr. Bland—The bill, as I have just stated, is substantially the one that passed last winter with free coinage * * *
> Mr. Conger—I would inquire if this motion includes the passage of the bill, or is it simply a motion to bring the bill before the house for consideration?
> The Speaker—It includes both. * * *
> The Speaker—The clerk will proceed to call the roll.
> The count was taken and there were yeas, 163; nays, 34.

Among the yeas was the name of William McKinley, Jr.

Just now McKinley, responsive to the demands of the money power, has completely shifted his position. He has given official testimony to the truth of the democratic contention, and, when brought to the pinch, stultifies his own record and attacks it. No stronger vindication of the democratic position could be asked for.

Mr. Depew's Testimony.

It is a matter of record that Chauncey Depew recently made a statement in an address to the effect that "fifty men in these United States have it in their power, by reason of the wealth which they control, to come together within twenty-four hours and arrive at an understanding by which every wheel of trade and commerce may be stopped from revolving, every avenue of trade blocked and every electric key struck dumb."

The truth of Mr. Depew's declaration is emphasized by recent developments. Less than fifty men in this country, aided by a half dozen European allies, and by the president of the republic, have saddled upon this people an interest-bearing debt, which, by the time it is paid, will have robbed the taxpayers of about $400,000,000, a proceeding that is as infamously unjust as if the bond conspirators had stolen it from the treasury in the middle of the night.

The open and shameless confession of this robbery has already been made by the bond conspirators. They know that another bond issue, pending the presidential election, would still further inflame the indignation of the people who have been made the victims of the gold conspiracy. In order to stave off even an apparent necessity for fleecing the people at this time, they are not only exchanging gold for greenbacks without charge for their "patriotism," but they are engaged in the farce of importing gold.

They hope to win votes by this shallow scheme and get their tool McKinley in the white house. If they succeed, they will have four more years in which to fleece the people and tighten their grip on our public men and on the resources of the republic.

The Money Power and the People.

Having made a dismal failure in the line of speech making, the republican leaders have virtually decided to abandon the "campaign of education" and fall back upon the convincing power of boodle.

If the people of this country can be purchased at such a critical time as this, when everything most dear to them is at stake, the election must be conceded in advance to the republicans. In the belief, however, that American patriotism and intelligence are not for sale at any price, the democratic party anchors its hope in this election.

Though gold may not be invoked successfully to the aid of the single standard advocates in the campaign which is now on, its power will nevertheless be used to the utmost advantage. Already the sum of $20,000,000 has been pledged by the money power, and if more is needed, it will doubtless be forthcoming. Never was such determination manifest as in the attitude which the plutocrats and millionaires have assumed in this campaign.

The masses of the people are not so easily deceived. Though not schooled in the higher branches of learning, they are sufficiently versed in human nature to understand that when millionaires put their heads together it is usually some motive of self-interest that brings about such a concert of action.

One effect, therefore, of the enormous republican campaign fund will be to organize and solidify the masses of the country. It will serve to put them more thoroughly on guard and to steel them against the force of any argument which can possibly be advanced.

While the republican party has millions at its back, the democratic party, which represents the plain people, has not more than enough to defray the legitimate expenses of the campaign. No mercenary speakers will be employed by the democratic campaign committee to proclaim the gospel of free coinage. Every man who raises his voice on the democratic side of the great issue which is now pending will do so from a sense of duty and with no inspiration save that of patriotism.

Never in any previous campaign have the lines been more distinctly drawn between the people on one side and the money power on the other. Surely at such a time as this, when American virtue is in the balance, the people of this country will stand the test. If our fathers, in 1776, could resist the fire of British guns, surely their descendants in the present crisis can meet without flinching the assault of British gold.

Has Cockran Answered Bryan?

In pleading the cause of his millionaire clients, last Tuesday evening, in Madison Square Garden, Attorney Bourke Cockran, instead of electrifying the nation, as his friends predicted, merely repeated the stock arguments of the single gold standard organs without bringing to the adornment of his effort even so much as a striking epigram or a single original metaphor.

As a contribution to the literature of the campaign, the speech is a failure of the most pronounced type. Though printed in nearly all the newspapers of the country, it is absolutely harmless, so far as its power to injure the democratic cause is concerned. Inspired by gold, since Mr. Cockran's friends do not deny that he was engaged as an attorney by the money power, the influence of the speech, however strong it might otherwise be, is effectually destroyed. The people of this country can be influenced only by that free, spontaneous eloquence which leaps unpurchased from the heart of him who speaks and which all the gold in the mints cannot buy.

In his effort to array the laboring men of the country against free coinage, Mr. Cockran admits the most important proposition which the advocates of that principle endeavor to prove. In other words, he admits that one of the immediate effects of bimetallism will be to raise the price of all staple products. After conceding this much to the advocates of free coinage he shrewdly endeavors to make the laboring men in his audience believe that the effect of this increase in the price of staples will be to decrease the purchasing power of the money which they earn. In this same connection he laughs at the idea advanced by Mr. Bryan that the same policy which increases the value of staple products will also increase the wages that labor receives. Instead of meeting this contention with logic the speaker prefers to meet it with ridicule. Such is the manner in which the New York orator treats this grave argument:

> Now, when we come to find out just how Mr. Bryan expects to increase the wages of labor, we find ourselves lost in a maze of contradiction and in a haze of obscure expressions. No man can tell how or where or when the wages of the workingman are to be increased; but any one who examines the scheme can see that the inevitable tendency, the inevitable consequence of a debasement in the standard of value must be a reduction in the rate of wages—and that is the conspiracy in which the populist is engaged. (Applause.)

If Mr. Cockran had studied the issue in any other light save that which the gold dollar has shed upon his investigations it would not be necessary for him to display the ignorance which his treatment of this phase of the question unmistakably evinces. Though Mr. Cockran is not a business man in the ordinary use of that term, he must know that, when money is scarce in the country and people have absolutely nothing with which to buy, merchants and manufacturers alike experience the effect of such a general falling off in trade, while labor suffers likewise from a corresponding reduction in wages. On the other hand, when money is plentiful trade begins to improve at once and the value of human labor also increases. No argument could possibly be simpler or more obvious.

If Mr. Cockran deplores the condition of things which would naturally exist under a policy of bimetallism, what does he think of the present status of the laboring men of this country under the single gold standard which he professes to advocate with so much enthusiasm? From the manner in which he exalts the gold standard one might suppose that it was devised exclusively for the benefit of the laboring men without consulting the interests of Wall street at all. As a matter of fact the policy which the New York orator defends has been nothing more or less than a curse to American labor. In the various towns and cities of the United States there are no less than 2,500,000 laboring men out of employment. Even in those places where the mills have not shut down the wages which the men employed receive have been gradually reduced. If the gold standard is such a godsend to the people of this country as Mr. Cockran depicts, how is it possible that such a deplorable condition of things should exist?

As a remedy for the present evils Mr. Cockran proposes a continuation of the cause which has brought those evils about. In other words, he proposes to heal the wounds which the gold standard has inflicted by applying thereto the golden salve of the money power. Could anything possibly be more ridiculous? Of all the arguments which have yet been advanced this one is by far the most amazingly stupid. It has nothing whatever to recommend it even to the simplest order of intelligence.

In his effort to array the laboring men of the country aginst the farmer, Mr. Cockran makes a serious blunder. What is good for the farmer is likewise good for every other man who earns his living with the sweat of his brow. When the farmer prospers the country prospers with him and labor of every kind is benefited.

But while the argument of the great New York orator is weak throughout in no feature is it more reprehensible than in that portion of the speech which deals with the two great sections of the country. In this connection Mr. Cockran says:

> Will you submit to this scheme between the professional farmers who cultivate the quarrels of their neighbors, farmers who labor with their jaws, populist agitators of the west and the merciless slaveholders of the south? (Applause.) This is a conspiracy between professional farmers who want to pay low wages and the unreconciled slaveholder who would like to pay no wages (applause)—here is the real conspiracy.

The best reply to such a base appeal as this to sectional prejudice and hatred is to treat it with silent contempt. Such an argument can win no votes in this section. The effect of such bitterness is to drive away from the cause even those who may be friendlily disposed.

Speaking of Mr. Cockran's effort, Mark Hanna, the chairman of the republican campaign committee, and Mr. McKinley's manager, thus pats the orator on the shoulder:

> Mr. Cockran is a great orator and a great speaker in every way. I only wish we had a dozen Bourke Cockrans on the side of sound money in this country. I hope that speech will reach every workingman in this country. It is as a whole and in part an argument that will convince them as to what is best for their interests in the coming election. Mr. Cockran spoke to answer Bryan. I have already said that Bryan's argument is a skimmer. Mr. Cockran made the holes in the skimmer bigger than they ever were. Last night's speech will have a good effect all over the country. Mr. Cockran was just the man to reply to Mr. Bryan, and he did so in a masterly manner.

In a similar vein of comment the republican boss, Thomas C. Platt, says of the speech:

> I think the sound money meeting was a marvelous one in the quantity and quality of both audience and the argument of the speaker. Mr. Cockran's speech will have an immense effect on the campaign, not only in this city and state, but all over the country. It will undoubtedly be a valuable addition to the campaign literature.
> As I listened to the speaker last night I felt that his arguments were convincing, logical and patriotic. I have never heard a speech that pleased me more in every way.

Even McKinley, whose policy in the campaign is to say nothing, has nodded his head in a most expressive and approving manner.

Surely no self-respecting democrat can possibly be deceived by such a mixture as the one which Bourke Cockran recommends. Instead of serving the purpose for which it was intended it is likely to have the opposite effect of promoting the cause of bimetallism.

Daniel Webster said he was "clearly of the opinion that neither congress nor any other authority could legally demonetize silver." But who was Daniel Webster, anyway, compared to Eckels, or J. Sterling Morton, or Hanna, or Sheehan, or Cockran, or Matt Quay? Go to, Daniel! You are a back number.

If the Hanna crowd want to get back the money they paid out to rescue McKinley's property from the sheriff, they should take it out of the republican campaign fund.

The charges that are brought against Bryan don't get far before they are overtaken.

Hanna says it is too early to form an opinion about the result in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. After awhile it will be too late.

John Sherman thinks it is unnecessary to keep up the international agreement fake.

What has become of Mr. Hanna's celebrated tariff panacea? There is nothing sadder than a panacea that has lost its gearing.

The New York World evidently believes that Attorney Bourke Cockran slipped a cog somewhere in his "argument."

The idea that a subsidized press can influence the people seems to be the exclusive invention of the gold syndicate.

JUST FROM GEORCIA.

When the Candidate Comes.

When the candidate comes
With a thunder of drums,
Come out, little voter, come out!
With his bluster and brag
And his Mexican flag,
Come out, little voter, come out!
Make a dash
For the cash—
Let him win in a flash—
Come out, little voter, come out!

When the candidate stands
With the votes in his hands,
Come out, little voter, come out!
When he lays down the law,
Give a hearty hurrah!
Come out, little voter, come out!
Come out
With a shout
That'll ring roundabout—
Come out, little voter, come out!

When the candidates go
In the office—O ho!
Get out, little voter, get out!
In his sleek beaver hat,
On his soft Brussels mat—
Get out, little voter, get out!
Get out!
Face about!
Or "Police!" he will shout—
Get out, little voter, get out!

Didn't Let Himself Out.

"How many times did you vote yesterday, Uncle Ben?"

"Only two times, suh—only two times!"

"That's below your record isn't it?"

"Purty fur, suh; but I wuz only a-votin' fer one er dese common legislatur'. Des wait 'twill termorrer. I gwine ter tackle a congressman!"

While some of the callow young men are preaching for "sound" money their daddies are plowing industriously for free silver.

Poor Crouch, the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," must have been a true genius, for he was left to starve, and he died in a garret, on a pallet of straw.

Without intending it at all Bourke Cockran is really pleading the cause of democracy as represented by Bryan with all the eloquence at his command. His recent speech is generally regarded as a Bryan vote-maker.

Home from the Seaside.

His wife's returning from the sea,
But grief within him dwells.
(Invested six months' salary
In half a ton of shells!)

It is too often the case that the candidate mistakes the braying of a restless mule for the call of his country.

They'll know all they want to know of the north pole after awhile, but it will never be popular as a polling precinct.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. S. L. Craven, a leading citizen of Tallapoosa, is a candidate for senatorial honors, this being Haralson's turn to furnish the state senator from the district. Colonel Craven has received the unanimous indorsement of the democracy of Haralson and Paulding counties, and Polk falls promptly into line for him.

O. G. Cox, who was made secretary of the convention at Warm Springs, is one of the brightest young journalists in the state. He is the well-known editor of The LaGrange Graphic.

Hon. William H. Fleming is being cordially indorsed by the democracy all over the tenth district. He will make a notable congressman, and a worthy successor of Stephens, Barnes and Black, says The Augusta Chronicle.

A prominent gentleman of Augusta who is a financial expert says: "I am not worrying about free coinage. It is bound to come. There is no other way of avoiding national bankruptcy. Gold payments are impossible."

The Wayne County News says it is for the three B's—Bryan for president, Brantley for congress and Bennett for solicitor general.

S. H. Lowther is the nominee of the Dodge county populists for representative. His opponents are Hon. D. M. Roberts, W. F. Harrell, Hon. C. J. Jones and Miles Burnham, democrats.

Harmony Grove democrats think they may be relied upon to make returns in the next election in accord with former records. Little jars have never shaken them loose from the party.

The Meriwether Vindicator says that in 1855 the old whig leaders in Georgia, headed by Hon. Charles J. Jenkins, began flocking to the democratic party, and that the same thing is being done again in 1896, when we see leading populists giving their allegiance to the democratic party with Bryan at its head.

Colored men all over Georgia are announcing that they cannot be driven to vote against Governor Atkinson. They say they have watched his course closely and feel that they can safely trust him.

Mr. J. N. Hudson, of Harmony Grove, says he never saw the democrats more stirred up before than they are in his section. He thinks the democratic majority from that district will be larger this fall than it ever was. Mr. Hudson is a son of Major Thomas P. Hudson, deceased, who represented his county in the legislature.

The Paulding New Era says that Paulding will give Atkinson a good majority this time, and The New Era adds:

"If the pops choose to vote for Seab Wright, let them—for some people are joined to their idols. But the conservative republicans will help us re-elect Atkinson, and don't you forget it."

Judge William D. Kiddoo, of Cuthbert, will be a candidate for associate justice of the supreme court if the constitutional amendment increasing the number of justices is adopted. Judge Kiddoo is one of the most prominent lawyers in Georgia, and his long experience on the bench makes the suggestion of his name in connection with the supreme court eminently proper. Judge Kiddoo is one of Georgia's noblest sons and made one of the best judges who ever served the state.

MEANS VOTES FOR BRYAN.

Jonesboro Enterprise: That gathering of the millionaire goldites of Wall street and the bitter speech of Bourke Cockran will bring Bryan and democracy many votes. It is better to have the opposition of this gang of boodlers and bond-shavers. The people already love Bryan for the enemies he has made.

Augusta Chronicle: Bourke Cockran made just the sort of speech that the enemies of democracy hoped Bryan would make. Wait till Bryan picks Bourke Cockran's speech to pieces before the laboring men and farmers of New York.

Macon County Citizen: New York city has many good, true democrats in it, and has often been termed the citadel of democracy, but it is no uncommon thing for the nominees of democracy to be stabbed in this so-called citadel.

Columbus Ledger: Even the goldbug papers fail to say that Mr. Cockran made a great speech. It seems that his effort was a disappointment all round.

Rome Tribune: Bourke Cochran's speech fell as flat as the traditfonal pancake on the political griddle.

A TIN GENERAL.

And so General Simon Bolivar Buckner is the choice of the Kentucky goldbugs for the vice presidency on the Indianapolis ticket!

It is claimed by his friends that Buckner will command a following because he was a confederate general; because he was the "hero of Fort Donelson," and because he was once governor of Kentucky.

When the record of this man comes under the searchlight of truth it will be found that he was only a tin general and a sham statesman.

Major John N. Edwards, of General Shelby's command, has told the story of Buckner's last venture in the war. After the surrender at Appomattox the confederates west of the Mississippi were very well fixed. General E. Kirby Smith commanded the department, and under him were Generals John B. Magruder and Simon B. Buckner.

When the emergency came Smith weakened, but his soldiers held meetings protesting against surrender. They knew that Texas was filled with all kinds of supplies and war munitions, and they believed that whether Jefferson Davis succeeded in reaching them or not they could still continue the struggle.

A meeting was held at which all the officers were present except General Smith. General Buckner was the most heroic figure at this conference, and he was chosen as the leader of the confederates west of the Mississippi because he had rank, reputation, the confidence of the army, and that sort of ambition which makes a soldier of fortune.

The plan agreed upon was to fight to the last for the confederacy, and then, as a last resort to march into Mexico, and side either with Maximilian or Juarez. Buckner assented to the plan with Generals Shelby, Hawthorne, Walker and Preston.

Then Shelby visited General Smith and informed him of the result of the conference.

"What would the army have?" asked Smith.

"Your withdrawal, the appointment of General Buckner as its chief, the concentration of the troops upon Brazos river, and war to the knife," was the answer.

General Smith immediately wrote an order to that effect, and General Buckner was placed in command of 50,000 troops, with French muskets, French cannon, French medicines, French ammunition and French gold. At that time the confederates in Texas had free intercourse with the French in Mexico, and traded cotton with them for everything needed by an army.

The deposition of Kirby Smith to make room for Buckner was the first act in a new revolution, but the second act was played before a different audience and in another theater.

As major Edwards puts it, Buckner was a soldier handsome enough to have been Murat. His uniform was resplendent. Silver stars glittered upon his coat, his gold lace dazzled the eyes, and his sword was as bright as its scabbard, which was the brightest in the army. On the streets women turned to look at him and hailed him as a war god.

The general was also a poet, like Sir Philip Sidney, and his admirers believed that he would equal Sidney in war. But what was the result of this conference held at Marshall, Tex.?

Before Shelby reached his division, near Kaufman, news came that Kirby Smith had resumed command of the army, and that a flag of truce boat was ascending Red river to Shreveport. This meant surrender, and in another day Smith's order came instructing his troops to give up their arms and munitions of war to the federals.

Where was Buckner, then, the new commander, with his pretty uniform, his flashing sword, his war songs and his handsome Murat face?

The truth is, his heart had never been in the movement. When the test came he collapsed, just as Smith had done. Shelby, Preston and others were made of sterner stuff. They marched into Mexico and made history.

It will be said that Buckner would have failed to accomplish anything if he had stuck to the Marshall agreement. That is not the point. He had plighted his word as a soldier to his comrades, and that was enough. He would have been followed by 50,000 of the best soldiers of the confederacy at the start, and he would have been joined by men from the disbanded armies of Lee and Johnston. Then he would have found Texas a vast arsenal, stored with the best arms and supplies that could be obtained from the French in Mexico. Doubtless he could have formed an alliance with Maximilian, and with the aid of Bazaine's veteran legions he might have worried the federals until better terms would have been offered the confederates.

Once during the war Buckner was in Atlanta. Those who saw him then put him down as a tin soldier. He was stately, handsome and always on dress parade. In all essential particulars he was the very opposite of the war-worn heroes with whom our people were familiar.

Perhaps the goldbugs would do well to offer the vice presidency to this gold-laced holiday hero. He is a sham statesman, as well as a sham soldier, and it is a notorious fact that his career as governor of Kentucky destroyed the democratic party in that state.

Simon Bolivar Buckner, the man who surrendered the first and last armies of the confederacy; who failed to keep faith with his fellow soldiers, and who destroyed his own party when placed at its head, certainly has in no stinted quantity those peculiar virtues which the goldbugs look for in a leader! WALLACE P. REED.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Wayne County News: The pops want to ride into power on the prohibition plank, and hope to delude some prohibitionists into voting for them on that issue. The democratic party has been the means of ridding two-thirds of the counties in the state of saloons; it stands now for local option; it favors keeping the question of prohibition clear of politics, and no true believer of prohibition should want it mixed with other questions.

Cedartown Standard: No true friend of temperance and prohibition can do otherwise than look with suspicion and dread upon this incompatible prohi-pop alliance. Democracy has given practical prohibition to nearly all of the state, and it is only a question of time when Georgia will be "dry" throughout all her length and breadth.

Jonesboro Enterprise: Seab Wright says that there is no obligation on the part of any voter to stand by the nominations of his party. The Hon. Seaborn never belonged to any party and hence never felt the involved obligation. Democrats know what it is and will prove their loyalty in the coming election.

Oglethorpe Echo: The populists refuse to support Sewall mainly because he is wealthy—a capitalist. Their candidate for governor is reputed to be worth a quarter of a million dollars. There is such a thing as consistency.

Albany Herald: One hundred and six counties in the state now have local option laws. But this is no indication that they will vote for the "poprohi" candidates in October. They already have what they want.

Roswell Banner: Seab Wright is digging his own political grave. W. Y. Atkinson will bury him so deep that a resurrection will be classed among the impossibilities.

THE ONE MAN BUSINESS.

Interesting Development of the New Feature of Atlanta Politics.

Editor Constitution—In the contest for municipal offices I have been a non-partisan and have not allowed myself to become interested in either one side or the other as between the two tickets which have been nominated. I have preferred to wait to see what was done, and after all the announcements had been made to select the best men and vote for those whom I thought would best serve the city of Atlanta. I have studied the question carefully and have watched every development.

I must confess that in the beginning of the campaign I viewed with considerable apprehension the movement which in effect was an indorsement of the "one-man power" in the control of city affairs. We have heard of "Boss" Croker in New York, "Boss" Somebody-Else in Chicago, "Boss" So-and-so in Cincinnati, and we know the great danger that follows from such consolidation of power in the hands of one man, and yet the city of Atlanta has experienced nothing of the kind up to this time. It was in the fear that a dangerous movement was being introduced in our city politics that the writer, who is not a politician, viewed with regret the progress of a movement which had as its beginning and end the word of one man. I have nothing to say against that man. I refer to Captain T. B. Neal. He is a good citizen and a conscientious gentleman, but I hold that no living man should, without authority of the people, be empowered to appoint a committee, which, in turn, is to become a "machine" for the purpose of grinding out city offices.

The process by which this was done is well known. A few men met without notice to the public or without authority from the public. They not only met, but they resolved, and what was the purport of this resolution? Not that the people be called upon to express an opinion; not that the voters of Atlanta be asked to name a committee, which, in turn, should nominate a ticket for city offices, nor not that the people should be even indirectly consulted as to what was best for their interest. They resolved that one of those present should name a "committee of forty," which committee should meet to nominate candidates for councilmen and aldermen, and that after this strangely constituted committee had so acted, a meeting should be held to ratify its work. In Captain Neal was vested the unprecedented authority which heretofore has been exercised by the people of Atlanta. He appointed his "committee of forty" and issued the call for it to meet. Coupled with the call was the distinct announcement that the committee would take no action on the mayoralty, as there were only two candidates, and it was thought best to leave the settlement of that question to the people. The committee also resolved that it would take no action on the mayoralty, and in the public meeting afterwards held with an attendance of 106 this policy was reaffirmed. It is well known that Captain Neal was the chairman of the caucus which brought Mr. Collier out, and that he earnestly advocated his election. Hence it was natural to presume that if any action was to be taken on the mayoralty by his committee, he would so shape the committee as to see that his candidate had the advantage, but on the assurance that no action would be taken as regards this question, the movement proceeded without this becoming a feature or even an incident of the meetings.

The ticket was nominated for councilmen and aldermen, and, without any call inviting the public to participate, a meeting was held at the Imperial theater, at which, with an attendance of 106, the ticket nominated by the "committee of forty," or really by Captain Neal, was ratified and duly labeled "the people's ticket." Naturally considerable resentment was inspired among the voters of Atlanta at such autocratic proceedings, and this soon took the shape of a protest signed by 2,500 Atlanta citizens calling a meeting to take action which would give expression to the sentiment opposing such methods. The largest body which has assembled in Atlanta for years met at the courthouse. A more representative assembly never got together in Atlanta. There was no back room cabal about it. No committees went out, and everything that was done was under the public gaze and free from any dark lantern methods. Candidates were put in nomination before the meeting and the meeting chose those whom it thought would best serve the city of Atlanta. It adopted a series of broad and patriotic resolutions and named a platform upon which every Atlanta can stand. It named candidates for mayor, councilmen and aldermen, and called them the "citizens' ticket."

Now, what is the next step in the one-man power movement? It was just what might have been expected. It was an evolution as natural as that which makes the night follow the day, or that which moves the hands of a clock around the dial according to the progression of the numbers on its face. The one-man movement had started and it could not be stopped. Autocracy had been enthroned and the people had been spat upon; the shibboleth that "the public be damned" had been adopted, and there was no end of the "one-man" business. The next thing we hear is that the "committee of forty" had taken action on the mayoralty after declaring that it would not do so, and that the "people's ticket" had been completed by naming Mr. Collier for mayor; but had the matter rested here it would not have been so bad; notwithstanding the fact that the honor of the committee was pledged to take no action on the question. In justice to the committee it should be stated that it is composed of good and honorable men, nor should the charge of violation of good faith be laid at their door. For we find that instead of the committee acting, another "one man" meets and resolves in the name of the committee to do that which the committee had refused to do. It seems that the meeting was held in the Capital City bank, and that the committee was not present, but the "one-man" business having established a policy, Mr. Haas took it up where the others left it off, and he proceeded to adopt resolutions in the name of the people and to nominate a mayor. This was just what might have been expected, for when a thing of this sort becomes a fixed policy there is never an end to it.

Now, I am aware of the fact that a majority of the committee of forty, having been appointed by a friend of Mr. Collier, is favorable to him, and yet the fact has been established that the "one-man" meeting at the Capital City bank was held without the knowledge or consent of the committee; that no notice was served to the members of the committee, and that the action taken on the mayoralty was simply another natural development of the "one-man" autocracy.

The people of Atlanta should consider well the path which they propose to take in moving in the direction of the city's welfare. Enthrone the "one-man" power and it will be found that this city must be subjected to the same evils that have followed bossism in every other city whose throat is in the clutch of "one-man" rule.

This is the first time Atlanta has ever been called upon to act on this question, and the voters should consider carefully what they do. VOTER.

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MR. NEAL EXPLAINS

Tells How the Committee of Forty Was Formed.

WERE TO HANDS-OFF MAYOR

Says the Committee Has No Authority To Suggest Mr. Collier.

ENGINEERED BY SOME OF THE CANDIDATES

Committee of Forty Were Greatly Surprised To Hear That Their Ticket Had Been Amended.

The emphatic denial by an overwhelming majority of the Neal committee of forty that the committee had anything to do with placing Mr. Charles A. Collier at the head of the committee of forty ticket, which appeared in The Constitution yesterday, created a sensation in political and business circles.

It was generally understood that the committee of forty held a meeting Thursday night, at which it was decided to put Mr. Collier at the head of the ticket. The impression gained circulation that it was at a meeting of the committee at which Mr. Collier was put at the head of the ticket, but it appears that such was not the case.

The committee members, as well as the public, were surprised when it became known that an addition had been made to the ticket, it having been generally understood that no nomination for mayor would be made. In the first meeting held at the Imperial theater, which authorized the appointment of the committee of forty, it was stated by Chairman Neal, Mr. W. H. Patterson, Mr. Frank Potts and others that the committee would hands off the mayoralty.

That understanding was crystallized in action by the committee and at the several meetings of the committee nothing was done toward suggesting the name of a candidate for mayor. It was generally agreed that the committee ticket should not have a candidate for mayor at its head and it appeared to many that those who put Mr. Collier at the head of the ticket did so without authority of the committee and in the face of the agreement by the committee approved by the mass meeting at the theater. When it became known that the ticket is being advertised in all of the papers with Mr. Collier's name at the head of it as the candidate for mayor there was surprise among the members of the committee of forty, as shown in the interviews published yesterday.

Who Did It, the Question.

There was some curiosity as to just who acted in the matter and investigation appears to place the responsibility on some of the candidates on the Neal committee ticket and a few of their friends and friends of Mr. Collier. So far as known only one member of the committee of forty was present when it was decided to request the use of Mr. Collier's name to lead the ticket. That single member is Mr. Jacob Haas.

He says that the meeting was composed of some of the Neal committee candidates, Messrs. E. C. Peters, I. S. Mitchell, George Beauchamp and Dr. L. P. Stephens, the latter represented by proxy Mr. George Sims, councilman. Who the friends of the candidates and of Mr. Collier are who were present is not known. Mr. Haas was asked but he failed to say. Inquiry among the candidates fails to elicit the name of a single gentleman present except Mr. Haas.

Mr. Haas does not remember who attended the meeting. Candidate Curtis says that he has forgotten. Candidate Peters says that he cannot give the names of those present. Candidate Mitchell was not seen. Candidate Stephens was not present. The other candidates on the Neal ticket were absent from the meting. Chairman J. E. Maddox, of the Collier and Neal ticket campaign committee, says that he does not know who was present at the meeting. Others identified with the movement disclaim any knowledge of the proceedings of the alleged meeting of Tuesday night.

As the matter stands, Mr. Haas and five of the candidates are the only gentlemen as yet identified with the meeting which decided to ask Mr. Collier to allow the use of his name as the head of the ticket. The name of Mr. Collier was put at the head of the Neal ticket in all of the papers in which that ticket is advertised, and the impression naturally gained credence that this action was authorized at a meeting of the committee of forty which was held Tuesday night. The matter was the talk of the town yesterday.

The Committee Movement Recounted.

In discussing the matter yesterday the facts in connection with the committee of forty movement were recounted. It was recalled that a meeting was called to be held at the Imperial theater. At that meeting Captain Neal was requested to act as chairman on motion of Mr. W. H. Patterson. In taking the chair Captain Neal said that he understood that the meeting was not called "in the interest of any faction or party, nor in the interest of any candidate for mayor. It was simply for the purpose of suggesting names of men suitable for aldermen and councilmen."

Mr. W. H. Patterson, one of the leaders in the movement, said that the meeting "was not called in the interest of any faction."

"We are here only to consult together as to the best means of securing the best men for aldermen and councilmen. The meeting was not called in the interest of any candidate for mayor, and the race for that office will not be considered," said Mr. Patterson.

In announcing the appointment of the committee of forty, Chairman Neal stated to The Constitution:

"In appointing this committee I have endeavored to strip it of every semblance of partisanship. I have not considered the preference for mayor of a single appointee, nor do I know the preference of half a dozen of them. I have considered the names of many of our best citizens for appointment on this committee, but learning that they were more or less identified with existing factions I have substituted others. I have also, in every instance, left off the list the name of every one known to me to have a preference for any announced or prospective candidate for alderman and councilman. I hope that this committee will first consider fitness of the candidates they may name, and they will not name anyone connected with any faction or who will not hold himself entirely untrammeled. But two other persons have seen this list—one is for Collier for mayor, the other for Howell."

Captain Neal Reviews the Matter.

Captain T. B. Neal, chairman of the meeting held at the Imperial theater, at which he was authorized to appoint a committee of forty to suggest names of candidates for the general council, over which committee Captain Neal presided, says that the name of Mr. Charles A. Collier was placed at the head of the ticket named by the committee without authority of the committee.

Captain Neal says that it was expressly agreed, and so stated when the committee movement was started, that the mayoralty question would not be brought into the movement. He says that at the first meeting, at which he was authorized to appoint the committee of forty, it was declared that the committee should not suggest the name of a candidate for mayor, but would simply suggest names of candidates for the aldermanic board and the council.

When Captain Neal heard that Mr. Collier had been put at the head of what is generally known as the committee of forty ticket he, together with nearly every other member of the committee of forty, was surprised. He did not understand how Mr. Collier's name could have been added to the committee ticket, inasmuch as the committee had created that ticket and then adjourned without taking action on the mayoralty question. He says that no meeting of the committee has since been held, and that therefore those who placed Mr. Collier at the head of the ticket acted without authority.

Captain Neal says that when the committee of forty suggested the names of candidates for council and the aldermanic board it had then performed all of its functions, unless a vacancy on the ticket should occur. The committee was given authority to fill vacancies, and Captain Neal says that one vacancy occurred and that it was filled by the committee, which ended the life of the committee unless another vacancy should occur, in which case the committee would then have authority to meet again and fill the vacancy.

Says the Committee Is Dead.

Captain Neal was seen yesterday, and in speaking of the committee of forty and the movement which evolved the committee, said:

"The committee of forty is no more. It died with the filling of the vacancy which occurred by the resignation of Mr. George W. Sciple. Since the meeting was held, when the name of Mr. George Beauchamp was placed on the ticket in place of Mr. Sciple, there has not been a meeting of the committee and no action has been taken by it. There is no authority for the committee to meet again, and under no circumstances will I, as chairman, call a meeting of the committee unless there should be a vacancy in the ticket between now and election day. By the rule adopted at the preliminary meetings it was agreed that the committee should have authority to suggest the names of candidates for aldermen and councilmen only, and that those names should be reported to a mass meeting for approval. The committee met and suggested the names which were reported to a mass meeting and approved. With that the life of the committee expired unless by resignation, death or other cause any candidate on the ticket should retire, in which case the authority was delegated to the committee to meet again and fill the vacancy."

Would Not Participate.

"I was not present at the meeting at which Mr. Collier was placed at the head of the committee of forty ticket, known as the people's ticket, and knew nothing about it. I would not have participated in a movement to place Mr. Collier or anyone else at the head of the ticket, because it was understood and so stated at the first and other meetings of the committee that no candidate for mayor would be indorsed or suggested by the committee. At the theater meeting it was stated by some of those present and myself, as chairman, that the committee of forty would not interfere in the mayoralty question, and that only the names of suitable candidates for council and aldermen would be suggested. With that agreement clearly stated and understood the committee performed its duty and suggested a ticket without interfering in the mayoralty matter. The committee of forty was appointed without reference to the mayoralty question and the preferences of any member of the committee on that question were not considered in the appointment of the committee. The issue was one regarded as entirely distinct from the purposes of the committee movement and, therefore, I do not think that the committee has the least vestige of authority to suggest a candidate for mayor to lead the ticket.

"I know nothing of a movement to call a meeting to officially put Mr. Collier at the head of the ticket and would not call such a meeting if requested to do so for the reasons stated. The authority to put Mr. Collier at the head of the ticket was assumed by those who did it. I do not believe, however, that any member of the committee assumed to act for the committee in putting Mr. Collier at the head of the ticket and believe that what was done by a member or members of the committee was done by them as individuals."

Mr. Buckmaster Talks.

Mr. E. Buckmaster, the well-known conductor of the Southern railway, who is a member of the committee of forty from the first ward, who was out of the city Thursday and could not be seen for an interview on the action which placed a head to the ticket named by the committee, returned yesterday. Like nearly every other member of the committee he expressed the greatest surprise when told that Mr. Collier had been put at the head of the ticket, saying that he knew nothing of the movement and that it was unauthorized by the committee as far as known to him.

Mr. Buckmaster was one of those who participated in the selection of the committee of forty ticket, and he says that he did so with the understanding that the mayoralty question would not be interfered with. He says that the committee was not authorized to suggest the name of a candidate for mayor and that no one was authorized to put Mr. Collier at the head of the ticket.

Exceeded Their Authority.

"I know nothing of a meeting at which Mr. Collier was put at the head of the committee of forty ticket. I have not attended any such meeting and shall not do so if one should be called. I do not think the committee is authorized to place the name of a candidate for mayor at the head of the ticket. The whole movement was based on other grounds and it was understood that the committee ticket would not bear the name of a candidate for mayor. Somebody has evidently exceeded their authority in the matter."

Mr. Schiff Not There.

Mr. Fred Schiff, another member of the committee of forty, who could not be seen Thursday, said yesterday that he had never acted with the committee and would not do so. He says that he is not in politics and knows nothing of the matter at all. He was appointed to represent, in part, the first ward.

What Mr. Johnson Says.

Mr. Steve R. Johnson, who was a prominent candidate before the committee of forty for councilman from the third ward, but who was defeated over the protests of the third ward delegation, who voted for him nearly forty ballots, says that when he agreed to participate in the movement he clearly understood that the committee of forty could not nominate a candidate for mayor. He was told that the mayoralty contest would not be interfered with in any manner. He says that he would never have agreed to abide by the action of the committee with any other understanding.

What Mr. Haas Says.

Mr. Jacob Haas, the only member of the committee of forty who was present at the meeting which requested Mr. Collier to allow the use of his name to head the ticket, said yesterday to a Constitution reporter:

"You ask me by what authority Mr. Collier was put at the head of the Atlanta ticket—for peace and progress.'

"In the first place, let me say who did not do it. The committee of forty did not, for the committee has had no meeting since Mr. Beauchamp was put in Mr. Sciple's place for councilman in the third ward.

"Now let me say who did do it. It was done at a meeting of the candidates for aldermen and council, nominated by the committee of forty, and a few other friends. Those candidates who have no opposition, Messrs. Rice, Dorsey and Howard, were not present. The meeting was held in Temple Court and not in the Capital City bank, nor in any room controlled by the bank, not that it was improper to have held the meeting in the bank, but as a matter of fact it was not held there.

"Now, why was it done? Because the candidates referred to above unanimously agreed that it was best; especially as the ticket put out by Mr. Brotherton and the A. P. A.'s had placed the name of Mr. Albert Howell at its head, I have canvassed the committee of forty, and while as a committee no expression has been given, yet as individuals thirty-five out of the forty will support Mr. Collier for mayor."

MET IN THE OPEN AIR

Third Warders Hear Speeches Favoring the Citizens' Ticket.

HALL WAS OVERCROWDED

The People Had To Adjourn to a Vacant Lot for Room.

COLONEL HOWELL ONE OF THE SPEAKERS

Secretary Bruckner Announces the List of Voting Places for the Primary Next Week.

Another rousing meeting was held last night in the interest of the citizens' ticket, headed by Colonel Albert Howell, candidate for mayor.

The meeting was an open air one, the crowd filling to overflowing the hall in which it was intended to hold the meeting. About 500 voters of the third ward assembled at the hall, 342 East Fair street, but the room quickly filled and the meeting adjourned to a vacant lot adjoining.

The big crowd spread out over the lot, and the speakers addressed the voters from the veranda of a house on the next lot. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and the voters shouted and threw up their hats when telling points were made by the speakers.

Colonel Howell was present, and he addressed the third warders. He was received with enthusiasm, and his speech met with the hearty approval of the meeting. Other speakers entertained the crowd, and it was afterwards pronounced as one of the most successful of the present campaign.

The third ward is regarded as one of the battle grounds of the campaign, and the speakers there last night endeavored to make plain the issues of the contest. And it appears that they succeeded, the crowd being in entire sympathy with the meeting.

Dr. S. H. Johnston was chosen as chairman of the meeting. He made a few remarks in commendation of the citizens' ticket as a whole, and of Colonel Howell, as he took the chair.

Mr. Arthur Marbut was elected secretary.

Who the Speakers Were.

Mr. E. S. Lumpkin, candidate for council from the third ward, on the citizens' ticket, was the first speaker. He was at home in the crowd of third warders, and he made a rousing speech in favor of the citizens' ticket and Colonel Howell. He was received enthusiastically by the voters. He spoke in the interest of the third warders and told his hearers what his idea of needed improvements was and what should be done for the ward. He denounced ring rule, and said that the people must name the candidates.

Mr. A. F. Pound was the second speaker. He paid a tribute to Colonel Howell and the citizens' ticket.

Mr. J. E. Robinson, the well-known young attorney, reviewed the personnel of the citizens' ticket, and told the voters of the merits of the candidates as he understood them. He referred to the committee-of-forty movement and its work.

Candidate Frank Hoyle, of the sixth ward, addressed the meeting. He made a happy speech and caught the crowd.

Colonel Albert Howell was called for and he took the stand amid shouts. He told the people how he stands on matters of general interest and outlined his platform. He recounted his claims for the support of the voters, and his speech was interspersed with applause.

Mr. Frank O'Bryan spoke next. He spoke in his happiest vein and whooped things up for the citizens' ticket.

Captain Dave Vining was the last speaker. He resides in the third ward and was warmly greeted by his friends present.

The Election Polling Places.

Mr. H. Bruckner, acting secretary of the city executive committee, has completed the work of selecting voting places for the primary next Thursday. He announced last night the following:

Polling places for city primary, August 27th:

First Ward—Corner Mitchell and Forsyth streets, Dr. A. L. Curtis's drug store.

Second Ward—Basement Fulton county courthouse.

Third Ward—Corner Fraser and Fair streets, Smenner's drug store.

Fourth Ward—310 Auburn avenue, near the corner of Jackson street.

Fifth Ward—225 Marietta street, near the junction of Foundry and Walton streets.

Sixth Ward—132 Peachtree street, next to Guthman's laundry.

Seventh Ward—Corner Lee and Gordon streets, Caldwell hall.

Mr. DeTreville in the Race.

Mr. R. G. DeTreville, candidate for city comptroller, states that the impression that he is out of the contest is erroneous and that he is in to stay. In making up the official ticket the secretary of the city executive committee left Mr. DeTreville's name off the list of candidates, and it did not appear on the list given in the Constitution yesterday. When the list was made up Mr. DeTreville had not paid the assessment fee for election expenses and his name was not on the list, but he afterwards called at the office of the secretary and paid the amount. He is in the contest to the end.

COLLIER MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Fifty People Assemble at Akridge's Hall.

A meeting was held last night at Akridge's hall, in the first ward, in the interest of Candidate Collier. There were about fifty persons present, all ardent admirers of Mr. Collier.

Mr. Collier was called on to speak soon after the meeting was opened by Dr. Salter, the chairman. Mr. Collier made a short address that was received with great applause by his small audience.

He spoke of what he would do if elected mayor of Atlanta and dwelt lightly on the committee of forty matter. He said that he felt certain he would be elected mayor of the city and asked those present to give him their support. At the conclusion of Candidate Collier's address Mr. J. E. Maddox was called on and spoke to the audience. He indorsed all Mr. Collier had said and said that he intended to vote for Mr. Collier.

Mr. J. F. O'Neil was then called to the platform and made a short address. He indorsed what Messrs. Collier and Maddox had stated and urged all present to help Mr. Collier by voting for him. The meeting then adjourned and went to a meeting in the second ward.

BABY WHITE FINDS A HOME.

Mrs. Holloway Gives Up the Deserted Infant to Mrs. Hall on Fair St.

The unfortunate baby who was deserted by its parents in a Spring street boarding house has at last found a good home. Mrs. T. W. Hall, of 395 East Fair street, was one of the fifteen applicants for the baby, and Mrs. Holloway, the landlady, decided, with the consent of Chief Connolly, to turn it over to her.

No trace of Mr. and Mrs. White have been found. It is most probable they left the city the night the baby was deserted, and they have left no information as to their whereabouts. The police are still looking for them, however, and if they are caught, they will be severely dealt with.

Mrs. Hall will take legal steps toward adopting the little girl, and will keep her until she is of age, and longer, if she will stay. Mrs. Holloway is very glad to get rid of the little white elephant and still asserts that she has no knowledge of the whereabouts or plans of the missing parents.

JUDGE ADAMSON HERE.

The Fourth's Nominee Spent the Day in the City.

Hon. W. C. Adamson, the winner of the fourth district congressional nomination, spent yesterday in Atlanta. He was at the Kimball during the day and was the recipient of many congratulations. He dropped in at democratic headquarters and was the center of a group of prominent Georgians.

Judge Adamson returned to his home at Carrollton last night and will enter at once upon his campaign. He is a born campaigner and during the previous campaigns of Hon. Charles L. Moses has done magnificent service on the stump. He met some of the ablest of the populist champions and beat them on the stump. Among the speakers whom he met in the fourth was Cyclone Davis, famed the country over for his ready ability on the stump.

Judge Adamson will make many speeches in the district. He has been asked to speak at Greenville Monday or Tuesday next and will doubtless be on hand. The invitation was extended by Hon. Warner Hill, who will join Judge Adamson in helping to redeem Meriwether county from the populists. He will begin his campaign at once and it will be an interesting one.

In his speech of acceptance at Warm Springs Thursday Judge Adamson made a reference which seems to have been widely misconstrued. He said that he would attend to his duties as a congressman faithfully and would not visit the various counties of the district with a view to dictating to the primaries in his own favor, but would leave the question of his own nomination for a second, third or fourth term to the people. This was construed as a hit at Congressman Moses, but such was far from Judge Adamson's intention. His sole idea was to convey to his audience the fact that he would faithfully attend to his work as a congressman and allow his services to govern the people in nominating or rejecting him again. There had been much talk previous to the nomination as to whether the various candidates would or would not stand for renomination. Judge Adamson desired to be put on record as to his position in the matter.

The populists will name an opponent to Judge Adamson at their convention at Warm Springs next Tuesday. Carey J. Thornton, of Columbus, will in all probability be named.



RENDER TERRELL.
The Young Leader of Warner Hill's Forces in the Fourth's Convention.

BIG STORM IN KANSAS.

Temperatures Are Generally Higher Over the Country.

There was a storm of considerable energy central in Kansas yesterday, the barometer being nearly four-tenths of an inch below the normal.

The barometer was below the normal over the entire country, except along the Atlantic coast, where it is slightly above.

High temperature prevailed in the Mississippi valley, west central states and southeastern Texas.

There has also been a general rise in temperature in the gulf states, but in other sections the changes have been unimportant.

Rains have been general in the northwest and scattering showers have occurred at the lake stations, in the Ohio valley and southern Florida.

Cloudy weather prevails in the cotton belt and northern states, with rain falling at North Platte and St. Paul and clear weather elsewhere.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature 77
Daily normal temperature 77
Highest temperature 88
Lowest temperature 68
Total rainfall 12 hours at 6:40 p. m. .. .00
Deficiency of precipitation since Jan. 1..13.25

Weather Report.

Station and State of Weather.	Current Temperature	Highest Temperature	Rainfall since 8 a. m.
New York, cloudy	68	70	0
Norfolk, clear	72	82	0
Savannah, clear	76	84	0
Jacksonville, p't cl'dy	78	86	0
Atlanta, cloudy	82	86	0
Tampa, cloudy	78	86	.02
Montgomery, cloudy	86	92	0
Vicksburg, cloudy	84	98	T
New Orleans, cl'dy	86	96	0
Port Eads, p't cl'dy	84	88	T
Galveston, clear	84	90	0
Palestine, cloudy	94	100	0
Corpus Christi, clear	88	90	0
Memphis, p't cloudy	86	98	0
Knoxville, p't cl'dy	76	80	T
Cincinnati, cloudy	74	78	.12
Buffalo, cloudy	68	74	.12
Detroit, clear	68	70	.02
Chicago, cloudy	72	74	0
St. Paul, raining	98	78	.04
St. Louis, clear	92	96	0
Kansas City, clear	90	96	0
Omaha, clear	80	86	T
Huron, S. D., cloudy	74	80	0
Rapid City, cloudy	68	78	T
North Platte, raining	68	82	.02

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Forecast for Saturday.

Washington, August 21.—North Carolina—Fair, followed in western portion by light showers; southerly winds.

South Carolina—Generally fair; southerly winds.

Georgia—Fair except local showers in northern portion; southerly winds.

Eastern Florida—Local rain; easterly winds.

Alabama—Partly cloudy, probably local thunder storms in northern portion; southerly winds.

Western Florida—Generally fair; southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair; continued warm southerly winds.

REED WILL RESIGN

The Brunswick Banker Will Follow St. John's Example.

TO HOLD A CAMPAIGN PURSE

Elected Chairman of the Populist National Finance Committee.

NOW HE WILL MAKE A STAR PLAY

Populists Are Fighting National Banks, but Elected a National Banker as Their Treasurer.

The populists are on the point of a star play.

Banker H. W. Reed, president of the First National bank of Brunswick, has been named chairman of the national finance committee of the party.

The Brunswick banker and Thomas E. Watson met in Atlanta by appointment yesterday. Mr. Reed came from Washington, where he had been in attendance upon the sessions of the national executive committee. Mr. Watson, in response to a telegram from the banker, came to Atlanta, and the two were closeted at the Kimball in consultation yesterday afternoon.

Next week Banker H. W. Reed will resign from the presidency of his bank.

The populists are making active war on Sewall upon the ground that he is a national banker. Mr. Reed has been one of the leaders in this attack. He has been the head and front of the populists of south Georgia and the financial backbone of the party in the state. He has determined to give all his time and energy in promoting the affairs of the populist party. He will be at the headquarters of the party in Washington nearly all of his time, and will be the right-hand man of Tom Watson during the latter's trip through the west.

Mr. Watson has prepared for a tour in the west. While Bryan is making his trip through the bourroughs of New York, Watson will be staking his tent about the borders of the western prairie land. On September 7th he will speak at the big labor rally at Dallas, Tex.

While Mr. Watson has only one definite engagement already in the west, he will probably tour several states west of the Mississippi and make a thorough canvass of that section.

Mr. Watson's Visit.

Mr. Watson's trip to Atlanta was made for the special purpose of meeting the Brunswick banker. He dropped into populist headquarters during the afternoon, and was in conference with Chairman John Cunningham and J. L. Sibley for some time.

Mr. Watson had nothing to say for publication.

"I came here," he stated, "in response to a telegram from Mr. Reed. He will accompany me on my western trip. I will make a trip to Texas and probably other states further west. After that I shall return to Georgia and enter the state campaign."

Objects to National Banking System.

Banker Reed was seen late yesterday afternoon at the Kimball. In response to a request for an explanation of his position in regard to the national banks, he said:

"Some people have remarked that it was very strange that I, a national banker, should be working for the populist party when their platform declares against national banks. The people's party is not fighting national bankers, but the national banking system. The principal of the thing is what they object to, and I object to the national banking system just as much as any other populist alive. You may think that my banking interests will not be subserved if the national banks are done away with. I think, on the contrary, that if the state banking system was revived it would not only benefit me personally, but the entire business of the state. My investments, which are now almost entirely in bank stocks, could be transferred to other stocks and they would realize much greater profits."

Will Work Hard for Watson.

Mr. Reed admitted that he expected to devote the greater part of his time to campaign work during the next three months. As chairman of the national finance committee of the populist party it will be necessary for him to spend the greater part of his time in Washington. He is thoroughly interested in Watson's success and the success of silver. Like William P. St. John, the New York banker, he thinks that the interest, not only of the masses of the people, but the moneyed men and bankers themselves will be subserved by a double standard and the proper recognition of silver.

"Mr. Sewall must come down," said Banker Reed yesterday, "if the race is to be easily won. It may be won with both candidates in the field, but it will be hard, uphill work. With Sewall off the ticket the election of Bryan would be assured beyond any possibility of doubt.

The Meeting at Washington.

"What was done at the meeting of the populist national executive committee at Washington?" Mr. Reed was asked.

"The principal thing," he replied, "was the determination agreed upon by the entire committee that Watson should be upheld and not sacrificed by any state populist organization in the union. It has been reported that several western states have indorsed Sewall as well as Bryan. Sewall is no more a populist candidate than McKinley is, and the executive committee was unanimous in its action insisting that any state organization of the party that had taken such action should undo its work at once and declare for Watson. We regard Watson as much our candidate as Bryan, and will demand support for him from all populistic organizations in the country."

Determined To Resign.

The populists who were acquainted with Banker Reed's determination to follow in the footsteps of St. John, before The Constitution obtained the news, could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The decision of the banker to give up his position in order to devote himself entirely to the financial management of the populists' campaign was only reached finally yesterday after the caucus with Mr. Watson.

ALL ARE IN FOR THE NAT.

The Y. M. C. A. Swimming Pool Seems To Be a Go.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association in the city are very enthusiastic about the proposed natatorium which will probably be built before long in the gymnasium. Since the movement was first announced the pool has been the main topic of conversation about the building.

President Bell is heartily in favor of the movement, as well as a majority of the directors. The only drawback is raising the money. A great many plans have been suggested to this end, but the one considered the most feasible is to charge about $2 extra to all members for the use of the pool for the first year. All those who wish to subscribe more are at liberty to do so, but this will be the uniform price, and the entire amount of $2,000 could be raised in this way in a very short while.

A great many of the most enthusiastic members have already expressed their willingness to subscribe large amounts to the fund. Enthusiasm in the movement is daily increasing and the young men will not cease in their efforts until that pool has been erected.

President Bell has not as yet appointed any special committee to look into the matter, but he will probably do so today.

OTHER STAMP THIEF CAUGHT.

Will Glover, Who Took Stamps from the Capitol, Caught Yesterday.

Will Glover, a negro, was arrested by Detectives Harris and Wooten yesterday and locked in the station house on the charge of larceny. He is accused of stealing about $200 worth of postage stamps from the state capitol several weeks ago, where he was employed as janitor.

There were two men concerned in the scheme for defrauding the different offices in the building. The other was Ulysses Grant and he has been tried and sent to the chaingang. When the plot was first discovered Glover left the city and his whereabouts were unknown. He came back yesterday, however, and was quickly caught by the officers who have been looking for him for some time.

It is thought the two negroes have stolen hundreds of dollars' worth of stamps from the capitol. They were employed there for a long time. The evidence against Glover is damaging and he will be given a preliminary hearing today.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Is on every wrapper.
CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Is on every wrapper.
CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Is on every wrapper.



"BEST" BELT AND SKIRT HOLDER.
Sterling Silver—50c Each.
MAIER & BERKELE, JEWELERS,
31 Whitehall Street.

LOVE FINDS A WAY

This Young Couple Marry Despite the Bride's Age.

WAS A ROMANTIC WEDDING

Miss McAfee, of Griffin, Evaded Her Guardian's Watchful Eye.

SHE MARRIES MR. W. W. TURNER

The Bride Was Stolen Away from Her Friends While They Were in a Whitehall Street Store.

In the hasty marriage of Miss Annie May McAfee, a popular and charming young lady of Griffin, to Mr. W. W. Turner, a well-known young business man of Atlanta, which occurred yesterday morning, there is a story of love and determination which thwarted the vigilant objections of the friends of the young lady.

The young couple successfully evaded the watchful eye of the guardians of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Huff, of Griffin, one of the best known families of that pretty city. Miss McAfee came to Atlanta yesterday morning with Mr. and Mrs. Huff and Mrs. Leckner and daughter, Miss Bertha, and the party started out on a shopping tour. Before the purchases were completed, however, Miss McAfee was smuggled away from her companions in one of the big dry goods stores on Whitehall street and was quickly driven to the residence of a minister, accompanied by her husband-to-be.

It was at the home of Rev. A. C. Ward, of 175 Haynes street, that the happy young people were united in marriage only a few minutes after they had hastily entered a cab up town. Being made happy by the minister, Mr. and Mrs. Turner returned to the city, where they encountered Mr. and Mrs. Huff and their party. The latter had discovered the disappearance of the young lady, who was bent on a mission of happiness, only too late. While they examined some articles in the store the bridegroom and friends, Miss Blanche Hogan, of Washington seminary, and Mr. J. L. Crutcher, of Atlanta, cleverly got the young lady out of sight of her friends.

The marriage was arranged by the young people several days ago by mail, it having been decided by Mr. and Mrs. Huff that they would come to Atlanta yesterday. Miss McAfee knew that she would accompany her guardians, who are related to her distantly, and it was arranged that she should be stolen away and that the marriage should take place while in Atlanta. The young lady is very young, being only about sixteen, and it was known that her guardians would offer strenuous objections to the marriage of Miss McAfee. The age of the young lady is the only objection they had, but the young people decided that love knew better than age, and it was agreed that the marriage should not be postponed.

Mr. and Mrs. Huff were at first greatly surprised and inclined to be angry at the action of Miss McAfee, who has been under their charge for several years, but it was the old story over again. The young couple were forgiven and all ended well. Last night Mr. and Mrs. Turner returned to Griffin with the party, and while there will make preparations to take up their residence in Atlanta.

The bride is one of the most popular young ladies of Griffin and she is quite wealthy. Mr. Turner is a rising young business man, connected with Daniel Brothers on Peachtree street, and during his residence in Atlanta he has made many friends who will be pleased but surprised to hear of his romantic step to the state of matrimony. The young couple will have the best wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Atlanta.

Very Special About Straw Hats. . . .

1/3 OFF

You all know that for several days we have been short on Straw Hats. Our store at Washington, D. C., was long on them—greatly overstocked. We wired them to send us their surplus. Yesterday's express brought us several large cases filled with the choicest styles of the season. We offer them to you today at one-third less than regular prices.

1/3 Off All Our MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S Fancy Cassimere, Fancy Worsted and Fancy Cheviot Suits have been reduced one-third less than regular prices.

Our regular $10.00 Suits at..... $6.67
Our regular $12.50 Suits at..... 8.37
Our regular $15.00 Suits at..... 10.00
Our regular $18.00 Suits at..... 12.00
Our regular $20.00 Suits at..... 13.33

1/3 Off

Great Trouser Sale.

Our regular $2.00 Trousers..... $1.33
Our regular $2.50 Trousers..... $1.67
Our regular $3.00 Trousers..... $2.00
Our regular $3.50 Trousers..... $2.37
Our regular $4.00 Trousers..... $2.67
Our regular $5.00 Trousers..... $3.33
Our regular $6.00 Trousers..... $4.00
Our regular $7.50 Trousers..... $5.00

1/3 OFF

Summer Underwear.

This department is replete with royal values. Men never before had such a remarkable chance to secure the best lisle thread, balbriggan and silk-mixed underwear at anything like the low prices now current here. We don't want to carry a single garment over. The alternative is to sacrifice them. That's what we are now doing.

Negligee Shirts.

If it had not been for the mistake of the shipper the regular prices of these handsome negligee shirts would never have been cut. They were bought for June delivery, but were received the latter part of August. We claimed a large rebate and got it. That's why you may take choice now at such absurdly low prices.

Thin Clothing . . All our Thin Clothing is sharply reduced. They were never more seasonable. While these words run off the pen the mercury is bubbling up in the nineties. There's comfort and economy buying here and now.

Eiseman Bros.,
15 and 17 Whitehall Street.
No Branch Store in This City.

Too Many Shoes.
CAN'T CARRY THEM OVER.
For this reason we are offering Jas. A. Banister's—A. E. Nettleton's MEN'S $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 SHOES FOR $3.95
Ladies' Oxford Ties, Black and Tan, now $2.20 Regular Price $3.00 and $3.50.
A John M. Moore.
ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS. 30 Whitehall Street.

A WEATHER MARKET

Crop Damage Reports Continue To Pour In.

LIVERPOOL 13 POINTS HIGHER

New York Is 14 to 28 Points Up—Gold To Arrive Offered at a Premium Without Takers.

The following are the quotations for spot cotton at the places named:

Atlanta—Nominal; middling 7⅝c.
Liverpool—Demand limited; middling 4 21-32d.
New York—Quiet; middling 8⅝c.
New Orleans—Firm; middling 8c.
Galveston—Firm; middling 7¾c.
Norfolk—Firm; middling 7¾c.
Savannah—Steady; middling 7 11-16c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 7½c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 7⅞c.
Augusta—Quiet; middling 7 15-16c.
Charleston—Firm; middling 7½c.
Houston—Firm; middling 7¾c.

Spot cotton in Liverpool opened at much changed prices; middling 4 17-32d and sales 6,000 bales. The second cable showed an advance of ⅛d, middling being quoted at 4 21-32d, with sales of 1,000 bales additional at the advance.

The market for futures opened active at an advance, the extent of which was unlooked for and advanced steadily to the close, final prices showing gains of 12 to 13 points with the tone firm.

New York did not lag, the opening being at 5 to 17 points advance. With only a point or two decline shortly after the opening the advance, till just before the close, was steady and continuous. There was some profit taking near the close, which caused a slight recession and closed the market irregular and barely steady; sales 281,800 bales.

It is entirely a weather market, and as the weather continues unfavorable the market advances through speculation. Manchester spinners are pursuing, apparently, a hand-to-mouth policy in their purchases, thinking the heavy movement of cotton will eventually break prices to a basis more in conformity with their views. They have heretofore placed but little faith in the crop damage reports. In a speculative way the traders on that side seem to be waking up, as yesterday's advance was unexpectedly sharp.

McIntyre & Wardwell's Cotton Letter.

New York, August 21.—(Over the Paine-Murphy Co.'s Private Wire.)—Dry weather has set in again in the cotton belt and this fact has caused a sharp advance in prices today in this country and in Liverpool. Liverpool and the south bought, shorts covered and spot prices in this country were rising. There were numerous buying orders for out-of-town account. Stop orders were reached, and these contributed to strengthen the tone. There was heavy realizing at the advance, but the offerings were quickly absorbed and prices continued to rise. The rainfall for the past twenty-four hours was .32 at Little Rock, .26 at Newport and .22 at Malvern, Ark., .32 at Gainesville, Fla., .10 at Montgomery and a trace at Thomasville, Ga. The signal service predicted generally fair weather for the next thirty-six hours. There was a slight reaction before the close on profit taking, and the close was barely steady at a net rise of 14 to 28 points with sales of 281,800 bales. The general situation of cotton is bullish, but it is entirely a weather market. Should the dry weather continue still higher prices may be expected. Buy on the breaks for quick turns. Liverpool advanced ⅛ on the spot with sales of 700. Futures there closed firm at a net advance of 12 to 13 points. The Liverpool sales for the week were 36,000 bales, against 43,000 last week and 50,000 last year. Stocks 549,000, against 582,000 and 1,276,000 last year. In Manchester yarns were firmer but less active; cloths quiet and firm. Memphis received today 328, against 50 last week and 2 last year; Houston 5,070, against 2,383 and 1,204. Houston expects tomorrow 5,300 to 5,500, against 3,215 last week and 527 last year. Spot cotton here advanced 3-16c with sales of 500 bales for spinning; middling uplands 8⅝c. Augusta advanced 5-16c, Savannah and Baltimore ¼c, New Orleans 3-16c and Mobile, Norfolk and St. Louis ⅛c. New Orleans sold 800, Savannah 478 and Augusta 365. In New Orleans October advanced 23 points and December 34 points.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Today's Close	Yesterday's Close
August	8 25	8 44	8 25	8 44-45	8 20-24
September	8 22	8 40	8 20	8 24-35	8 07
October	8 30	8 47	8 27	8 42-43	8 13-14
November	8 27	8 41	8 22	8 37	8 09-10
December	8 35	8 46	8 26	8 41-42	8 14-15
January	8 35	8 48	8 36	8 44	8 18-19
February	8 41	8 45	8 40	8 48-49	8 22-23
March	8 45	8 57	8 41	8 52-53	8 27-28
April	8 49	8 61	8 50	8 56-58	8 31-33
May					
June					

Closed irregular and barely steady; sales 281,800 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1896	RECEIPTS 1895	EXPORTS 1896	EXPORTS 1895	STOCKS 1896	STOCKS 1895
Saturday	3972	137	3536	3334	133897	302878
Monday	5798	953	2322		140939	302604
Tuesday	9958	351	5894	3000	144272	298863
Wednesday	5352	125	400	589	149197	297170
Thursday	5790	502	1071	413	150144	297182
Friday	5987	369	866	301	152523	295721
Total	36857	2437	14089	7637		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	8 20	July	
February	8 24	August	8 20
March	8 29	September	8 04
April		October	8 08
May		November	8 10
June		December	8 15

Closed barely steady; sales 63,800 bales.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, August 21.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts at United States ports	36,857
Same time last year	2,437
Showing an increase of	34,420
Total receipts to date	5,217,130
Same time last year	7,914,263
Showing a decrease of	2,697,133
Exports for the week	14,089
Same time last year	7,637
Showing an increase of	6,452
Total exports to date	4,516,982
Same time last year	6,637,789
Showing a decrease of	2,120,807
Stock at United States ports	152,523
Same time last year	295,721
Showing a decrease of	143,198
Stock at interior towns	84,920
Same time last year	28,264
Showing an increase of	56,656
Stock at Liverpool	549,000
Same time last year	1,276,000
Showing a decrease of	727,000
American afloat for Great Britain	30,000
Same time last year	17,000
Showing an increase of	13,000

Total Receipts at U. S. Ports.

New York, August 21.—The following are the total net receipts at all United States ports since September 1, 1895:

Galveston	949,452
New Orleans	1,780,681
Mobile	206,602
Savannah	762,912
Charleston	282,718
Wilmington	171,310
Norfolk	339,942
Baltimore	44,252
New York	98,557
Boston	154,489
Newport News	15,472
Philadelphia	45,488
West Point	143,639
Brunswick	74,340
Port Royal	75,754
Pensacola	17,603
Texas City	54,019
Total	5,217,130

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, August 21.—Cotton closed barely steady at a net advance of 14 to 28 points, with sales of 281,800 bales.

Cotton Causerie—Again prices shot upward like a rocket today. The advance in Liverpool was unexpectedly sharp, and it looks as though the south was to have another siege of dry and hot weather. Shorts covered freely, and there was also considerable buying for long account as well as new buying for out of town operators. Bad reports continue to pour in, and to make matters worse, the signal service predicted continued fair and warm weather for the next thirty-six hours. The south and Liverpool bought today, and the spot markets were more active at rising prices. The receipts at the ports and the interior towns were liberal, but they were not a factor in the speculation. It is entirely a weather market. If the dry weather continues many predict much higher prices.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, August 21.—In the dry goods market cotton goods have ruled quiet today on the spot, but nevertheless the amount of business reported in the way of store trade and arising from orders through the mails or by wire has kept up the improved average for the week. The south is buyig with relative freedom. The woolen goods departments are quiet, without material change in feature.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, Augusut 21.—The heavy buying of the past two days was repeated in Liverpool again this morning, our advices stating that the purchases are thought to be for the same parties who absorbed all the offerings on Tuesday. Crop reports continue to be unfavorable, the crop showing little if any improvement in condition as a result of the recent showers. In fact, at no time this season have the crop reports been as bad as those received by the commission houses this morning. The trade placed credence in these reports, though they are unaccompanied by buying orders, as was the case last season. The reason the south is not buying cotton in the face of the constant deterioration in the crop is thought to be the tightness of money throughout the cotton belt. Receipts at the interior towns and the ports continue upon a gigantic scale as compared with last season, but are without effect upon the market in the face of these continued bad crop accounts. Our market continued firm until just toward the close, when offerings from exporters who are bought in the south caused a slight reversion from the sharp advance and the market closed steady. The trade looks for a further improvement in Liverpool tomorrow, believing that spinners will now begin to realize that the crop is being greatly damaged.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, August 21.—(Special.)—Liverpool is evidently waking up to the serious plight of the crop. Today she cabled the handsome advance of about 13-64d. The bears in our market were fairly dazed. January opened at 8.35, declined to 8.30, advanced to 8.48 and closed at 8.44, with the tone barely steady. With the dismal crop accounts now pouring in nobody cares to be short of cotton. The only sellers are those who have bought at lower prices and who prefer to take a quick profit. If only half the distressing reports from the cotton field are true cotton is sure to sell higher. We favor buying on every slump.

Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, August 21—12:15 p. m—Cotton spot demand moderate with prices hardening; middling uplands 4 21-32; sales 7,000 bales; American 6,100; speculation and export 500; receipts none; American none; uplands low middling clause August delivery 4 35-64, 4 36-64; August and September delivery 4 31-64, 4 32-64; September and October delivery 4 25-64, 4 26-64, 4 25-64, 4 26-64; October and November delivery 4 23-64, 4 24-64, 4 25-64; November and December delivery 4 22-64, 4 23-64, 4 24-64; December and January delivery 4 21-64, 4 22-64, 4 23-64, 4 24-64; January and February delivery 4 22-64, 4 21-64, 4 22-64, 4 23-64, 4 24-64; February and March delivery 4 22-64, 4 23-64, 4 24-64; March and April delivery 4 23-64, 4 24-64, 4 25-64; April and May delivery 4 25-64; futures opened firm with demand good.

Weekly—Sales 36,000; American 29,000; trade takings, including forwarded from shipside 46,000; actual export 4,000; total import 17,000; American 13,000; total stock 549,000; American 419,000; total afloat 33,000; American 30,000.

Liverpool, August 21—4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middlings clause August delivery 4 41-64, 4 42-64; August and September delivery 4 38-64, sellers; September and October delivery 4 32-64, sellers; October and November delivery 4 30-64, sellers; November and December delivery 4 29-64, 4 29-64; December and January delivery 4 28-64, 4 29-64; January and February delivery 4 28-64, 4 29-64; February and March delivery 4 29-64, buyers; March and April delivery 4 29-64, 4 30-64; April and May delivery 4 30-64, buyers; futures closed firm.

New York, August 21—Cotton quiet; sales 500 bales; middling uplands 8⅝; middling gulf 8⅞; net receipts none bales; gross 590; stock 68,471.

Weekly—Net receipts 98; gross 5,343; exports to Great Britain 2,159; to France 275; to continent 2,214; forwarded 162; sales 16,771; to spinners 2,471.

Galveston, August 21—Cotton firm; middling 7¾; net receipts 2,085 bales; gross 2,085; sales 394; stock 21,218.

Weekly—Net receipts 15,012; gross 15,012; exports coastwise 3,139; sales 3,208; to spinners 172.

Norfolk, August 21—Cotton firm; middling 7¾; net receipts 315 bales, 12 new; gross 315; sales 15; stock 2,056; exports coastwise 250.

Weekly—Net receipts 701; gross 701; exports coastwise 852; sales 333.

Baltimore, August 21—Cotton nominal; middling 8½; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 3,821; exports to continent 200.

Weekly—Net receipts none; gross 824; exports to continent 200; coastwise 1,000.

Boston, August 21—Cotton steady; middling 8 7-16; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock none.

Weekly—Net receipts 81; gross 659; exports to Great Britain 3,065.

Wilmington, August 21—Cotton firm; middling 7½; net receipts 73 bales; gross 73; sales none; stock 1,160; exports coastwise 112.

Weekly—Net receipts 181; gross 181; exports coastwise 1,118.

Philadelphia, August 21—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅞; net receipts 92 bales; gross 102; sales none; stock 4,085.

Weekly—Net receiqts 260; gross 373.

Savannah, August 21—Cotton steady; middling 7 11-16; net receipts 2,130 bales, all new; gross 2,130; sales 478; stock 9,904; exports coastwise 2,458.

Weekly—Net receipts 7,031; gross 7,031; exports coastwise 3,553; sales 1,841; to spinners —.

New Orleans, August 21—Cotton firm; middling 7 15-16; net receipts 421 bales, all new; gross 426; sales 800; stock 26,463; exports to Great Britain 866; coastwise 110.

Weekly—Net receipts 10,675; gross 10,913; exports to Great Britain 6,176; coastwise 388; sales 4,875; to spinners —.

Mobile, August 21—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 165 bales, all new; gross 165; sales 50; stock 3,392.

Weekly—Net receipts 518; gross 518; sales 100; exports coastwise 215.

Memphis, August 21—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; net receipts 328 bales; shipments none; sales 200; stock 14,549.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,196; gross 1,196; shipments 100; sales 190.

Augusta, August 21—Cotton steady; middling 7 11-16; net receipts 514 bales, all new; shipments 285; sales 365; stock 2,787.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,861; gross 2,056; shipments 1,624; sales 1,708.

Charleston, August 21—Cotton firm; middling 7½; net receipts 716 bales; gross 716; sales none; stock 11,903.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,300; gross 2,300; sales 430; exports coastwise 831.

Houston, August 21—Cotton firm; middling 7¾; net receipts 5,070 bales; shipments 1,579; sales 135; stock 16,471.

Weekly—Net receipts 27,623; gross 27,623; shipments 17,396; sales 1,151.

Montgomery, August 21—Cotton, net receipts for the week 1,115 bales; shipments 741; sales 741; stock 1896, 1,687; 1895, 839.

Macon, August 21—Cotton, net receipts for the week none; shipments none; sales —; stock 1896, 1,521; 1895, 246.

Columbus, August 21—Cotton, net receipts for the week 716 bales; shipments 497; sales 545; stock 1896, 2,364; 1895, 1,192.

Nashville, August 21—Cotton, net receipts for the week none bales; shipments —; sales —; to spinners —; stock 1896, 213; 1895, 124.

Selma, August 21—Cotton, net receipts for the week 1,007 bales; shipments 693; stock 1896, 1,114; 1895, 267.

Rome, August 21—Cotton, net receipts for the week 8 bales; shipments 60; stock 71.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Securities Were Feverish and Business Was on a Light Scale.

New York, August 21.—The market for securities was feverish today, but business was on a light scale. Transactions in stocks footed up only 156,214 shares, the smallest total for any day of the week. Speculation was feverish throughout, and under the control of professional operators who are still working for lower prices. The street was flooded with rumors of an unfavorable character, but on investigation it was found that the reports had no foundation in fact. Some of the reports were of a highly sensational character, and undoubtedly had something to do with the lower range of prices which prevailed during the afternoon session. The special feature of the trading was the heaviness of Western Union. The stock sold down 3 per cent to 73⅝ and lacked support throughout. The heaviness of Western Union offset the good effect of the gold importations, and this, with the selling for foreign account, explains the downward tendency of the market. Reports of rate cutting at the west assisted the shorts in their work of depressing prices. Railway earnings to hand for the second week of the current month generally showed decreases as compared with the previous year, and were not without their influence. Speculation left off weak in tone with prices ¼@3 per cent below yesterday's closing, Western Union leading. In the inactive list Pullman Palace declined 2 to 140.

Bonds were weak. Total sales footed $510,000.

Treasury balances: Coin, $112,217,852; currency, $78,412,032.

New York, August 21.—Money on call fairly active at 3@6 per cent; last loan at 4, closing offered at 4 per cent; prime mercantile paper 8@9 per cent.

Bar silver 66⅞c.

Sterling exchange easier with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for 60 days and $4.85¾@$4.86 for demand; posted rates $4.85@$4.86½; commercial bills $4.83¼@$4.83¾.

Government bonds lower.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds weaker.

Silver at the board was stronger.

London, August 21.—Bar silver 30 13-16d. Consols money 113 1-16 for money and 113⅛ for the account. Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes 102 francs 65 centimes for the account.

Following are the closing bids:

Am'n Cotton Oil	8½	Mobile & Ohio	15
do pref	41	Nash., Chat & St. L.	67½
Am'n Sugar Refin'g	105¾	U. S. Cordage	3¾
do pref	96¾	do pref	6½
Am'n Tobacco	56⅝	N. J. Central	91¾
do pref	98	N. Y. Central	91⅝
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	10¼	N. Y. & N. E	20
Baltimore & Ohio	15	Norfolk & Western	12
Canada Pacific	57	Northern Pacific	8⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	12	do pref	16
Chicago & Alton	150½	Northwestern	92⅝
C., B. & Q	58⅜	do pref	144½
Chicago Gas	51¼	Pacific Mail	18⅝
Del., Lack. & W	146¾	Reading	7¼
Dis. & Cat. Feed	—	Rock Island	53½
Erie	11¾	St. Paul	63⅜
do pref	27	do pref	121⅛
Ed. Gen. Electric	23¼	Silver Certificates	66⅛
Illinois Central	86⅛	T. C. I	16
Lake Erie & West	14	do pref	90
do pref	61½	Texas Pacific	5¼
Lake Shore	140	Union Pacific	4¾
Louis. & Nash	38⅜	Wabash, St. L & P	5½
Louis., N. A. & Chic	3	do pref	12½
Manhattan Consol	75¼	Western Union	73⅝
Memphis & Char	15	Wheeling & L. Erie	5½
Michigan Central	85	do pref	20
Missouri Pacific	16		

BONDS.		BONDS.	
Alabama, Class A	100	Va. funded debt	64½
do., Class B	100	U. S. 4s, registered	104½
do., Class C	90	do coupon	106
Louisiana stamped	90	do 2s	91
N. C. 4s	95	Southern Railway 5s	81
N. C. 6s	110	do common	7½
Tenn. new set'm't 3s	75	do preferred	18¼
Virginia 5s deferred	5	S. C. 4½s	97½
do Trust rec'ts S	4		

*Ex-dividend. †Asked. ‡Ex-interest.

Gossip on the Stock Market.

New York, August 21.—(Over the Paine-Murphy Co.'s Private Wire.)—Summary of Thursday's market: Leading bears sold on the rise in exchange and on the absence of public buying. Saturday's bank statement is certain to show considerable loss in cash and a restriction in deposits. There is considerable pressure from banks for loan certificates and plans are being considered with the hope of raising the rate on call loans. The gold to arrive is offered at a premium of ¼ per cent without takers. Bearish sentiment on Western Union and some on Sugar. The rate situation west is being discussed by bankers on account of reports from managers that business is being done without profit.

Friday's Gossip.

There is reason for believing that an effort will be made to make Western Union sell lower. The stock has often been attacked, and bears have often lost money in it because inside interests and investors have absorbed so much of the floating stock as to make subsequent covering difficult. It is thought by those who have watched the trading lately that Western Union has not lately received the usual scale buying on the way down, and it looks as if the opportunity from the bears' standpoint looked rather favorable. There were intimations last night that the papers today would have criticisms of Western Union and that they would be backed up by selling.

Coster & Knapp were the largest sellers of Sugar—3,000 or 4,000 shares. It was believed that Moore & Schley sold through brokers, and Mr. Weil was called a seller during the afternoon. Brokers in the Sugar crowd were not bearish at the close, saying that the buying had been good. People often right on the stock were inclined to look for a further decline. They have been saying for several days that they expected Sugar to go back in the neighborhood of par.

London Special: Little doing in Americans, but sentiment is rather bearish on fears of money troubles in New York.

The exchange shows a heavy tendency again. This is probably due to the fact that after an unprecedented rapid decline the rally has been small and has brought very little buying of bulls.

London has been a moderate seller this forenoon, and Mr. Weil is credited with selling. There is talk that foreign houses have been employed to sell for effect.

The bank statement is something of an influence. It is expected to show a loss from 1-3 to ½ of the surplus reserve. There have been some calamity rumors afloat.

Louisville and Nashville went down on what were called liquidation sales.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, August 21.—New York News Bureau: The stock market today was irregular and unsettled. Vague rumors were circulated by the bears which had the effect of disturbing the recently prevailing bullish sentiment, but no developments of an unfavorable nature occurred, and in fact in the afternoon the best informed bankers were inclined to believe that the bank statement to be issued on Saturday would not be so poor as has generally been expected.

A feature of the afternoon was the extreme weakness of Western Union, which fell 3 per cent and rallied feebly.

Sugar was irregular, but it kept generally not far from last night's prices.

The railway list was about 1 per cent lower on the average with the international shares showing the most heaviness.

The market closed heavy at near to the lowest prices.

STOCK.	Opening	High	Low	Today's Closing bids.	Yesterday's Closing bids.
Atchison	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
Am'n Sugar Refining	103½	104⅞	103¼	103⅞	105¼
C., C., C. and St. Louis	23	23	22½	22⅛	23
Bur. and Quincy	59	59	58	58⅜	61
Chicago Gas	51¾	51⅞	51	51⅛	52¾
Canada Southern				42	44
D., L. and W	147	147	146⅛	146⅞	145
Erie	12	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12
Edison Gen. Elec	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	24
American Tobacco	57⅞	57⅞	56⅞	56⅞	58
Jersey Central	92	92⅞	91¾	91¾	92
Lake Shore	139	140	139	140	142
National Lead	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17½
Louisville and Nash	39	39	38⅝	38⅞	39⅞
Missouri Pacific	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	17
Baltimore and Ohio	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	15
Tenn. Coal and Iron	16	16⅞	16	16	17
Northwestern	93⅞	93⅞	92⅛	92⅛	94¼
Southern Railway	7¼	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
do. pref	19¼	19⅛	18¼	18¼	19⅜
Northern Pac. pref				16	16½
New York Central	92	92	91⅜	91⅝	92½
New England				20	20
Omaha				34¼	34
Pacific Mail	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18¼
Reading	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7¼	8
Rock Island	53⅞	54	53⅛	53⅛	54⅛
St. Paul	63⅞	63⅞	63⅛	63⅛	64⅛
Union Pacific	5¼	5⅛	4¾	4¾	5¼
American Cotton Oil				8⅛	8⅞
Western Union	76⅛	76⅛	73⅞	73⅞	76⅛
American Spirits Co	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5⅛
U. S. Leather pref	44⅛	44⅛	44	44	44⅛
Manhattan	75⅛	75⅜	74⅛	75¼	78⅛

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia 3½s, 27 to 30 years	101½	102½	Augusta 7s, L D	110	
Georgia 3½s, 25 to 40 years	101½	102½	Macon 6s	112	113½
Ga. 4½s, 1915	113½	115	Columbus 5s	100	
Savannah 5s	108	110	Waterworks 6s	106	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	115		Rome 5s	100	101
Atlanta 7s, 1904	112½		South Car. 4½s	102½	104
Atlanta 7s, 1899	103½		Newnan 6s, L D	100	108
Atlanta 6s, L D	115		Chattanooga 6s, 1921	100	
Atlanta 6s, S D	101		Col., S. C., gr'd 2s & 4s, 1810	72	
Atlanta 5s, L D	105		Ala., Class A	100	102
Atlanta 4½s	101				

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Ga. 6s, 1897	100		C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	100	103
Ga. 6s, 1910	110		Atlanta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907	109	
Ga. 6s, 1922	111		do income 6s, 1090	100	
Ga. Pac. 1st	110	112			
S. A. & M. c'tfs	65	68			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia	—	164	Aug. & Sav	90	92
Southwestern	82½	85	A. & W. P	98	100
			do deben	97½	100

The Gold Reserve.

Washington, August 21.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business today stood at $103,228,617. The day's withdrawals at New York were $91,700.

During the past ten days the treasury has lost more than $2,000,000 in gold at San Francisco, Cal., by redemption of legal tenders.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

A Good Cash Business in Wheat Caused an Advance.

Chicago, August 21.—A better tone and higher prices were the notable characteristics of the wheat market today. At the beginning of the session the attendant advance, which was established over night, stimulated traders to some degree, and for the space of ten or fifteen minutes it appeared as though the session might develop more than the usual activity, but hopes of improvement in this direction were quickly destroyed, the business dwindling away, and the market falling into its wonted dull and insipid tone. The strength referred to was the firmness in New York stocks which, after opening weak, gradually took on strength. Later in the session reports of cash sales at this place, which finally aggregated 285,000 bushels, was the all-important feature, but the desire to secure profits eventually loosened a considerable quantity of wheat. Prior to the close a final rally took place, it being reprted that fifty loads had been worked for export at New York. September wheat opened from 55½ to 53¾c, advanced to 56¼@56⅜c, closing at 55⅝c—⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was irregular, closing firm.

Corn—Corn was almost a dead issue with extremely moderate fluctuations taking place merely in token of recognition of the action of wheat. No news of any importance was received, and traders were apparently indifferent to the usual statistics. May corn opened at 27c, sold at 26¾@27⅛, closing at 26⅞c—a shade under yesterday. Cash corn was steady at about yesterday's prices.

Oats opened strong, but were inclined to drag later. The desire of September shorts to cover and the strength derived from wheat were the principal sustaining factors. There were practically no oats cleared for exports today. The tone of the market later accorded with the easier feeling in wheat. May oats closed ⅛c lower than yesterday. A generally firm tone was reported in the cash oats market.

Provisions—With a slight recovery in hog prices at the yards there was an equally fair improvement in product values. Trading was of a listless and insignificant sort, however, and no feature developed. January pork closed unchanged, January lard 2½c higher and January ribs a shade lower.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
August	55	55½	54¾	55
September	55¾	56⅜	55½	55¾
December	59⅛	59⅞	59⅛	59½
CORN—				
August	22	23	22⅞	22⅞
September	23	23	22⅞	22⅞
May	27	27	26⅞	26⅞
OATS—				
September	17½	17½	17¼	17¼
May	19⅞	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜
PORK—				
September	5 87½	5 95	5 85	5 95
October	5 95	5 95	5 95	6 00
January	6 97½	7 00	6 97½	6 97½
LARD—				
September	3 42½	3 42½	3 40	3 42½
October	3 47½	3 50	3 47½	3 47½
January	3 80	3 80	3 77½	3 80
SIDES—				
September	3 30	3 30	3 27½	3 30
October	3 37½	3 37½	3 35	3 35
January	3 50	3 52½	3 50	3 50

Receipts—	Today	Est. tomorrow.
Wheat	106 cars	140 cars
Corn	422 cars	530 cars
Oats	203 cars	283 cars
Hogs	17,500	9,000

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Chicago, August 21.—(Over Paine-Murphy Co.'s Private Wire.)—The situation in wheat has not changed materially during the past few days. The demand for domestic and foreign account continues exceedingly good. Local sales today aggregated about 550,000 bushels, about half of which is for direct export. Another sharp advance is noted in nearly all the outside markets, St. Louis, Toledo and Duluth being most prominent. The fear of liquidation that prevailed a few days ago, coupled with the rumor that the LaSalle street disaster might cause hitherto rather strong parties to withdraw from the carrying business in order to take care of their Diamond Match stock, is somewhat dispelled by the fact that these same parties are about the only buyers of September and sellers of December wheat. It is also a noticeable fact that the usual large lines held by country or general outside traders will not be liquidated as usual at the end of this month, for the reason that they have nothing to liquidate. Not for years has the outside trade had so little wheat as today. This is rather a strong feature in the market. On the other hand, at the advance today elevator people and some other large carriers were heavy sellers of December. The market being narrow, this caused a sharp reaction. While the situation was apparently never stronger, it is a question whether the buying power of the country is strong enough to take the lead and cause such an advance as might reasonably be expected when such conditions prevail as at present.

While the condition of the growing corn in the great corn states continues favorable, there is quite a material falling off in the southern states, and it is quite evident now that where they had a surplus last year they will be buyers this year, and any favorable turn in the financial conditions of the country would most likely induce speculative buying, as the price is very tempting, and it is even now much lower than hog product, which is unprecedentedly low.

Oats are so poor, and reports that come from the threshing machine so discouraging, that it is impossible to tell what the deficiency will be, but it is evident that good No. 2 oats will be very scarce at prevailing low prices.

The domestic and foreign demand for hog products continues, causing a good active cash market, which has a tendency to hold the price. There is a feeling, however, that hog product is still much higher than corn, and that cool weather may bring out much larger receipts of hogs and cause a further decline in provisions.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., August 21, 1896.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, August 21—Flour, firstpatent $4.65; second patent, $4.15; straight, $3.50; fancy, $3.35; extra family, $3.10. Corn, white, 39c; mixed, 38c. Oats, white, 23c; mixed, 31c. Rye, Georgia, 70c. Barley, Georgia raised, 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, 90c; small bales, 80c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 75c. Meal, plain, 42c; bolted, 38c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 60c, small sacks, 60c. Shorts, 80c. Stock meal, $1.00. Cotton seed meal, 95c ℔ 100 ℔s.; hulls $6.00 ℔ ton. Peas, 50c. ℔ bushel. Grits, $2.50.

New York, August 21—Southern flour quiet and steady; good to choice $2.60@2.90; common to fair extra $2.00@2.60. Wheat, spot dull but firmer; options less active and irregular, closing steady at ⅛@⅜c advance; No. 2 red August 63½; September 63⅜; October —. Corn, spot dull but firm; No. 2 in elevator 28⅝; afloat 29½; options dull but steady at ⅛@¼c decline; August 28⅝; September 28⅝; October 29⅜. Oats, spot dull but firm; options easier; August 22; September 21½; No. 2 spot 22@22¼; No. 2 white 26; mixed western 19@24.

St. Louis, August 21—Flour dull; patents $3.00@3.15; fancy $2.40@2.50; choice $2.10@2.20. Wheat higher; August 62½; September 59¼; December 61⅝ asked. Corn lower; August 21 bid; September 21½ asked; December 22⅝. Oats a shade higher; No. 2 August 20; September 19¼ bid.

Cincinnati, August 21—Flour steady; winter patents $3.20@3.50; fancy $3.10@3.30; spring patents $3.50@3.85. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 red 60. Corn quiet and easy; No. 2 mixed 24½; No. 2 white 22½. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed 18½@22.

Chicago, August 21—Flour quiet and steady. No. 2 spring wheat 54⅞@55⅞; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 60@61¼. No. 2 corn 22½@22⅞. No. 2 oats 17⅝.

Groceries.

Atlanta, August 21—Roasted coffee, 18.60 ℔ 100 ℔ cases. Green coffee, choice 18½; fair 16½; prime, 15½. Sugar, standard granulated, 5.04c; New Orleans white, 4⅞c; do, yellow, 4½c. Syrup—New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar-house 20@35c. Teas Black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice, head, 6c; choice 5½c. Salt, dairy, sacks, $1.35; do, bbls $2.25; ice cream 90c; common 70c. Cheese, full cream, 10@11c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@$1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes, 6c. Crackers, soda, 5½c; cream 7c; ginger snaps 7. Candy, common stick, 6½c; fancy 12½@13½c; Oysters, F. W., $1.75; L. W., $1.25. Powder, rifle $4.00; shot, $1.30.

New York, August 21—Coffee, options closed easy 10@15 points down; August 10.10; September —; October 9.40; December 9.10@9.15; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 10¾. Sugar, raw, dull but steady; fair refining 3; refined fairly active and firm; off A 4 7-16@4½; standard A 4⅝; cut loaf and crushed 5½; powdered — granulated 4¾; cubes 4¾. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans steady and quiet; open kettle, good to choice 27@37. Rice steady but dull; domestic, fair to extra, 3@5¾; Japan 4@4¼.

Provisions.

Atlanta, August 21—Clear ribsides, boxed, 4⅜; clear sides, 4½c; ice-cured bellies, 7c. Sugar-cured hams, 11@12½c; California, 7¼; Breakfast bacon, 9@10c. Lard, best quality, 4⅜c; second quality, 4⅜c; compound, 4c.

St. Louis, August 21—Pork standard mess $6.25. Lard prime steam 3.22½. Dry salt meats, shoulders 3.75; long clear 3.62½; clear ribs 3.75; short clear 3.87½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 4.12½; long clear 3.87½; clear ribs 4.12½; short clear 4.00.

New York, August 21—Pork quiet and steady; old mess $8.00@8.25. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet and steady; western steam 3.82½; city steam 3.50; options, September 3.75.

Chicago, August 21—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $5.95@6.00. Lard $3.42½@3.45. Short ribs, loose, 3.25@3.35. Dry salt shoulders boxed, 3.75@4.00; short, clear sides, boxed, 3.62½@3.75.

Cincinnati, August 21—Pork steady; family $7.75. Lard quiet and easy; prime steam 3.25; kettle 3.62½@3.87½. Bacon steady; shoulders 4.12½; short ribs 4.25; short clear sides 4.37½.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, August 21—Turpentine firm at 22⅛ for regulars; sales 800 casks; receipts 1,437. Rosin firm; sales 4,500 bbls; receipts 4,800; A, B, C, D $1.35; E $1.35; F $1.35; G $1.40; H $1.50; I $1.60; K $1.65; M $1.70; N $1.80; windowglass $1.85; waterwhite $2.00.

Charleston, August 21—Turpentine firm at 21@22; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales —bbls; A, B, C $1.25; D, E $1.30; F $1.30; G $1.35; H $1.40; I $1.45; K $1.50; M $1.55; N $1.60; windowglass $1.70; water white $1.75.

Wilmington, August 21—Rosin firm; strained $1.32½; good strained $1.37½; spirits turpentine steady; machine 22; irregulars 21; tar firm at $1.05; crude turpentine steady; hard 20; soft $1.55; virgin $1.65.

Live Stock.

Chicago, August 21—Cattle firm; receipts 3,500; common to extra steers $3.15@3.85; stockers and feeders $2.40@3.85; cows and bulls $1.20@3.25; calves $3.00@5.60; Texans $1.75@3.35; western rangers $2.00@3.85. Hogs firm and 5c higher; receipts 17,000; heavy packing and shipping lots $2.95@3.35; common to choice mixed $3.00@3.50; choice assorted $3.55@3.65; light $3.25@3.65; pigs $2.50@3.60. Sheep steady; receipts 11,000; inferior to choice $2.00@3.50; lambs $3.00@5.50.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, August 21—Apples $2.50@2.75. Lemons, Messina, $5.00@7.50. Oranges, none. Bananas, straights, 85c@$1.00; culls, 50@60c. Figs, 11@11½c. Raisins, new California, $1.10@1.25; ¼ boxes, 50@60c. Currants, 6½@7c. Leghorn citron, 13c. Nuts, almonds, 13c; pecans, 7¼@8c. Brazil, 7½@8c; filbers, 11½c; walnuts, 10@11c; mixed nuts, 8@10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 5@6; fancy hand-picked, 3½@5c; North Carolina, 3@4; Georgia, 3@3½c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, August 21—Eggs 10@11c. Butter western creamery, 16@18c; fancy Tennessee, 12½@15c; choice, 10c; Georgia, 8@10c. Live poultry—Turkeys, none; hens, 20@22½c; spring chickens, 10@18c; ducks, 16@18c. Irish potatoes—Burbank, $1.25@1.50 ℔ bbl; 50@55c ℔ bu.; Tennessee, 30@40c ℔ bu. Sweet potatoes, new $1.25@1.50 ℔ bushel. Honey, strained, 7@8c; in the comb, 9@10c. Onions, 60@75c ℔ bu.; ℔ bbl., $2.00@2.50. Cabbage, 1½@2c.

Sheriff's Sales for September, 1896.

WILL BE SOLD before the courthouse in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in September next, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: A certain tract of land in land lot No. 14 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and described as commencing on the northwest side of the old turnpike road to Decatur at a point where the west line of said land lot crosses said road, which is at the southeast corner of land formerly belonging to Sparks and running thence in a northeasterly direction along said turnpike road one hundred and ten (110) feet, thence northwesterly one hundred and six (106) feet, thence south one hundred and fifty-two (152) feet to beginning point, being triangular in shape and known as lot No. 12 of the Knox subdivision of the Drake, Owen and Sprague land. Levied upon as the property of Miss M. A. Lide to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the J. P. court 531st district, G. M., DeKalb county, in favor of Frank W. Hall versus the said Miss M. A. Lide, a deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office of the Fulton superior court for the purpose of levy and sale as require by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta and being part of land lot 85, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, situate on the south side of Richardson street, commencing at the southwest corner of Richardson street and Ira street and extending thence west along the south side of Richardson street 71 feet, more or less, to property of W. T. Downing, thence south 164 feet to an alley, thence east along the north side of said alley 71 feet, more or less, to Ira street, thence north along the west side of Ira street 163 feet to beginning point, being a part of the property conveyed to Amanda S. Clark by deed recorded in book J3, page 90, records of Fulton county. Levied upon as the property of Mrs. Amanda S. Clark to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of John H. Inman, trustee, versus the said Amanda S. Clark.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All the interest of the defendant, R. D. Woodall, the same being his interest under a bond for title from the Germania Loan and Banking Company, a corporation of Fulton county, Georgia, in and to the following described property, to-wit: That tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, in land lot 110 of the 14th district of said county, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of Chestnut street twenty-six (26) feet from the southwest corner of Chestnut and Thurman streets and running thence southwardly fifty-two (52) feet, thence westwardly one hundred (100) feet to a ten-foot alley, thence northwardly fifty-two (52) feet along said alley, thence eastwardly one hundred (100) feet to starting point. Also beginning at a point on the south side of Spencer street one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet easterly from the southeast corner of Doray and Spencer streets and running thence eastwardly along the south side of Spencer street thirty-two (32) feet, thence southwardly one hundred and seven (107) feet to a 11-foot alley, thence westwardly thirty-two (32) feet along said alley, thence northwardly one hundred and seven (107) feet to the starting point. The two (2) above tracts or parcels of land levied upon as the property of R. D. Woodall to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Mrs. Annie Fagan, administratrix, versus the said R. D. Woodall.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land in land lot 109, 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, being part of lot 11 on plat of lands of the Peachtree Land Company, recorded in clerk's office of said county in book 3, page 710½ and being the northeast half of said lot 11, fronting fifty (50) feet on the northeast side of Peachtree road and running back northerly two hundred and ninety-two and a half (292½) feet, more or less, on the southeast side three hundred and ninety-three (393) feet, more or less, and being —— feet on the rear line. Levied upon as the property of W. L. Gilbert to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Piedmont Loan and Banking Company versus the said W. L. Gilbert, maker, and James R. Collins and W. H. Holcombe, as indorsers, a deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office of the Fulton superior court for the purpose of levy and sale as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract known in the subdivision of the Truman property as the lot No. 11, fronting on the west side on a 30-foot street 100 feet and running back 205 feet to Bender's lot and bounded on the south by lot No. 12 of said survey and north by lands of said Burckel, in land lot 86, 14th district, Fulton county, Georgia. Also commencing on northeast corner of Barbara Bender's lot on west side of Humphries street and running north along west side of Humphries street 420 feet, thence west 339 feet, thence south 597½ feet, thence east 155 feet to Barbara Bender's lot, thence north along Barbara Bender's west line 177 feet, thence east along Barbara Bender's north line 246 feet to beginning point, in land lot 56, of the 14th district, Fulton county, Georgia. Also all that tract in land lot 86, 14th district, Fulton county, Georgia, being known as lot or block 16 of the Johnson reserve, containing six acres, more or less, except lot 150x150 on west side of McDaniel street 28 feet north of Burckel street. The above three tracts levied upon as the property of M. Burckel to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of W. P. Inman and by him transferred to J. E. Maddox and H. A. Cassin versus the said M. Burckel.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Fulton, state of Georgia, being all that part of land lot No. 56, in the 14th district, known as lot No. 63 of the Frazier property as per plat recorded in deed book "C3" 635. Levied upon as the property of W. M. Jackson to satisfy 4 fi. fas. issued from J. P. court 1348th district, G. M., in favor of Georgia Loan, Saving and Banking Company versus the said W. M. Jackson. Levy made by J. W. Harper, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The entire remaining interest of Martha Looney in all that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Ga., being a portion of land lot No. forty-three (43), in the fourteenth (14) district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of George W. Logan's lot on the south side of Glenn street and extending west along the south side of Glenn street two hundred and nine (209) feet to property of James Burns, thence south along the line of James Burns's property two hundred and nine (209) feet, thence east along the line of James Burns's property two hundred and nine (209) feet to the property of George W. Logan, thence north along the line of George W. Logan's property two hundred and nine (209) feet to the beginning point, said property containing one acre, more or less, and is bounded north by Glenn street, east by property of George W. Logan and on the south and west by the property of James Burns, being the same property conveyed by A. H. Whittle June 21, 1877, to William and Mary Ann Kirkland during their natural lives, and at their death to Martha Looney, individually in fee simple, said deed being recorded in deed book "PP," page 118, in clerk's office of Fulton superior court. Levied on as the property of Martha Looney, deceased (subject to the life estate of Mary Ann Kirkland), to satisfy a certain fi. fa. issued from the superior court of Cobb county, Georgia, in favor of Henderson & Austin versus T. D. Power, administrator of the estate of Martha Looney, deceased, being lands and tenements in the hands of the defendant, T. D. Power, per administrator, to be administered. J. J. BARNES, Sheriff.

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NOTICE.

Treasury Department, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, June 26, 1896.—Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National bank of Atlanta, in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States requiring to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, George M. Coffin, deputy and acting comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National bank of Atlanta, in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section 5169 of the revised statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this, 26th day of June, 1896. GEORGE M. COFFIN, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 5045. july12 60t

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—To the Superior Court of Said County: The petition of James R. Wylie, Clarence Knowles, E. C. Peters, R. J. Lowry, G. L. Norman, W. H. Inman, H. Silverman, Earnest Woodruff, Joseph Thompson, John A. Colvin, R. F. Shedden, J. W. English, W. J. Mallard, Jr., J. Carroll Payne, W. C. Sanders, Henry B. Tompkins, Louis Gholstin, L. B. Folsom, Atlanta Constitution, W. L. Cosgrove, Atlanta Journal, George Muse Clothing Company, L. DeGive, Geo. P. Howard, John M. Green, John S. Clark, Joel Hurt, Aragon Hotel Company, Hightower & Hallman, Willis Reagan, T. W. Baxter, Stewart & Bowden, Paul Romare, C. A. Collier, J. A. Fritz, J. A. Miller, Albert Steiner, W. S. Tompson, H. C. Leonard, Frank Hawkins, H. M. Atkinson, F. M. Farley, C. O. Tyner, Joseph Jacobs, W. L. Moore, A. L. Kontz, Eiseman & Weil, B. F. Walker, W. S. Elkin, M. D.; W. R. Joyner, D. B. Hollis, W. H. Patterson, W. T. Gentry, F. G. Byrd, S. M. Inman, W. L. Peel, J. M. High & Co., C. W. Hunnicutt, John J. Woodside, Amos Fox, D. O. Dougherty, William W. Kingston, Walker P. Inman, J. W. English, Jr., Burton Smith, Alex W. Smith, Sam Barnett, J. H. Porter, R. B. Ridley, C. E. Currier, St. Julian Ravenal, Fulton Colville and others, respectfully show: First, that they desire for themselves, associates and successors, to be created a body corporate, under the name and style of Atlanta Exposition Park Company for a term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time.

Second, the purpose of this organization is pecuniary gain to its stockholders to be derived in conducting expositions and other forms of instructions and amusement as well as purchasing, leasing and selling both real estate and personal property.

Third, petitioners desire to have the right to receive donations and to have and enjoy all the rights of property with the power to use the same or grant its use to others.

Fourth, to have the right to borrow money, and secure the same by creating liens upon its property; to issue bonds and secure their payment, by pledging its income or any part thereof, or, by deed of trust, or other form of security on any of its property.

Fifth, to have the right to hold, buy and sell stock in other corporations.

Sixth, the capital stock desired to be employed in this organization is $25,000, with privilege of increasing the same at any time to any amount not exceeding $100,000, said stock to be divided into shares of $100 each.

Seventh, the office and principal place of doing business shall be in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia.

Eighth, and to have all other rights, privileges and powers incident to a corporation as provided by law.

And petitioners will ever pray.
FULTON COLVILLE, Attorney for Petitioners.
Filed in office July 31, 1896. G. H. TANNER, Clerk.

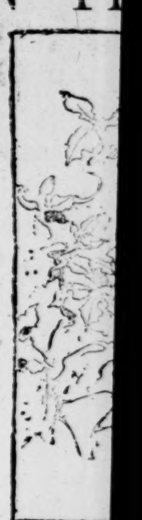
STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON—I, G. H. Tanner, clerk of the superior court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true extract from the files of said court of the application for charter of the "Atlanta Exposition Park Company."

Witness my hand and seal of said court, this, the 31st day of July, 1896.
G. H. TANNER, Clerk Superior Court, Fulton Co. Ga.
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Notice to Builders and Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received up to Wednesday, September 9, 1896, for the erection of the new public school building in Washington, Ga. Builders who desire to make bids can obtain any information desired concerning plans and specifications from R. H. Hunt, architect, Chattanooga, Tenn. The right reserved to reject any and all bids. In making bids address
B. S. IRVIN, Mayor of Washington, Ga.
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IN T



Quite a large m... afternoon in the c... at the capitol. T... Library Associa... Press Club of G... interest of their... zine, and yesterd... fect the program... to be given in O...

The prominence... and the many... comprising their... versal interest i... was decided at th... titled "The Ame... Mrs. Mary E. B... the first time an... principal part w... Powell, who com... complishments a... the histrionic.

She has enjoye... in New York and... opera and artist... difficult operatic... capable to enact... of the accomplis...

Another meeting... utive mansion ne... which Mrs. Brya... decide with the... the necessary ar... tation.

Character sketc... by the capable... and local talent... in the musical... the programme.

The play will b... the fall theatric... less enjoy the p... appreciative and... those present... were Mrs. M... Bryan, Miss Ella... Huntley, Miss E... A. Sheehan, Mrs... many others.

The Atlanta S... tian Temperance... progressive union... ways taken a ve... thing which the n... Temperance Unio... now this organiz... in the success of... qua, and has m... the required me... its president to r... now in session.

The union will... quarters on the ... a house or purc... mer's encampme... will be Woman... Union day., an... address the ass... afternoon. Mrs. ... to require an in... in Georgia, her... her as superinte... the state and p... union.

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Mr. and Mrs. ... are visiting frie...

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Mr. William... Mobley were ma...

Mrs. Matth... L. Gravett were...

Mrs. Mary... in the city.

Miss Julia Wi...

Mrs. John St... will go north in...

Mrs. H. H. S... den.

Mr. and Mrs. ... London.

Mr. Mays Ba...

Mrs. George... New England.

Mr. Willis Re...

Miss Blue, of... guest of Mrs. ...

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Mr. Guy Ham... guest of his sis...

Mrs. Rhode F... rol Payne will... Springs in Sept...

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Mrs. Kiser a... beth Powell, w... September.

Last night M... tained a large... "ne-ological sy... young belles a... excitement and... a delicious sup... evening. The... orated, and m... of the occasion... Misses Aletha C... Glover, Maud... sie Barker, Ka... ley, Carrie... Mitchell, Et... Georgia Nelso... Stuart, Mary F... Tutwiler, Jessi... Cecelia Kuss, ... Henrietta Coll... Payne, Maud...

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD.



Quite a large meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Miss Ellen Dortch, at the capitol. The Southern Literary and Library Association and the Woman's Press Club of Georgia have united in the interest of their proposed industrial magazine, and yesterday's meeting was to perfect the programme for an entertainment to be given in October.

The prominence of the two organizations and the many cultivated literary people comprising their membership insure universal interest in the proposed play. As was decided at the last meeting, a play entitled "The American Girl," composed by Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, will be produced for the first time and by amateur talent. The principal part will be taken by Miss Ella Powell, who combines with her musical accomplishments an unusual appreciation of the histrionic.

She has enjoyed the advantage of study in New York and with her knowledge of the opera and artistic conceptions of the most difficult operatic selections she is fully capable to enact any role within the scope of the accomplished student of the drama.

Another meeting will be held at the executive mansion next Wednesday evening, at which Mrs. Bryan will read her play and decide with the committee appointed as to the necessary arrangements for its presentation.

Character sketches and poems will be read by the capable composers of the state, and local talent will be well represented in the musical and literary features of the programme.

The play will be one of the first events of the fall theatrical season, and will doubtless enjoy the patronage of Atlanta's most appreciative and cultured people. Among those present at the meeting yesterday were Mrs. M. L. Hodges, Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, Miss Ella Powell, Miss May Louise Huntley, Miss Ellen Dortch, Miss Leonora A. Sheehan, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Barnes and many others.

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The Atlanta South Side Woman's Christian Temperance Union is one of the few progressive unions in Georgia and has always taken a very decided stand for everything which the national Woman's Christian Temperance Union has declared for. Just now this organization is deeply interested in the success of the Silver Lake chautauqua, and has made a partial payment on the required membership fee and elected its president to represent it in the assembly now in session.

The union will select a site for its headquarters on the grounds and hopes to erect a house or purchase a tent for next summer's encampment. Monday, August 24th, will be Woman's Christian Temperance Union day., and Mrs. W. H. Felton will address the assembly at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Felton is too well known to require an introduction to an audience in Georgia, her native state, yet few know her as superintendent of petition work for the state and president of the Cartersville union.

She is a stanch advocate of total abstinence for the individual and total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

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The Autocrat, the clever little magazine, edited by D. Higbee Geppert, contains this week a number of unusually bright and spicy articles. Among those of special local interest is the article entitled "Spoken Aside," which treats most humorously and cleverly of the match-making propensities of Mrs. R. T. Wilson, of New York. "Her achievements," says D. Higbee Geppert, "seem to lay the pretensions of the new woman, the aggressive claims of the advanced woman, the arguments of the 'so-ed' woman and all feminine fadists whatsoever, distinctly in the shade."

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Loganville, Ga., August 21.—(Special.)—Mr. William Brewer and Miss Vickey Williams were united in marriage this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Berry Smith, of Jackson, are visiting friends here.

Mrs. W. H. Braswell has been entertaining friends at her home for several days. Those visiting her are Miss Daisy Bean, of Luthersville; Mrs. Dr. A. O. Sims, of Norcross, and Mr. Black Braswell, of Lithonia.

Mr. William McDaniel and Mrs. Mattie Mobley were married this week.

Mrs. Matthew E. Nolan and Miss Sarah L. Gravett were married this week.

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Mrs. Mary E. Bryan spent yesterday in the city.

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Miss Julia Wilkins has returned home.

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Mrs. John Stephens and Miss Stephens will go north in September.

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Mrs. H. H. Smith is at present in Dresden.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Ohl are at present in London.

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Mr. Mays Ball sails for Americus today.

***

Mrs. George Harris leaves Sunday for New England.

***

Mr. Willis Reagan is north.

***

Miss Blue, of Macon, who has been the guest of Mrs. Wooten, has returned home.

***

Mr. James Robinson has returned from a visit to New York.

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Miss Etta Tinsley, a notably pretty Kentucky belle, is at the Aragon. She has a number of friends here, and will be pleasantly remembered as having visited Atlanta during the exposition.

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Mr. Guy Hamilton, of Athens, Ga., is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Fontaine.

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Mrs. Rhode Hill and Mr. and Mrs. Carrol Payne will return home from Warm Springs in September.

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The family of Mr. A. D. Adair will return home next week.

***

Mrs. Kiser and her niece, Miss Elizabeth Powell, will return home the 1st of September.

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Last night Miss Lottie Chapman entertained a large party of her friends at a "zoological symposium." About sixty young belles and beaux entered into the excitement and pleasure of the games, and a delicious supper was served during the evening. The house was beautifully decorated, and music added to the pleasure of the occasion. Among those present were Misses Aletha Collins, Ruth Glover, Eugenia Glover, Maud Maddox, May Maddox, Bessie Barker, Kate Johnston, Clemmie Folley, Carrie Howell, Rose Rich, May Mitchell, Ethel Akers, Fanny Johnson, Georgia Nelson, Ora Sue Mitchell, Daisy Stuart, Mary Payne, Josie Stockdell, Ethel Tutwiler, Jessie Tutwiler, Laura MacRae, Cecelia Kuss, Mabel Lovelace, Belle Scott, Henrietta Collier, Annie Mattison, Mary Payne, Maud Kurt, Lula Fuller, Bizzie, Gregg, Louise Dooly, Madge Flynn, Nellie Dozier, Lucy Cole, Messrs. Frank Boland, Henry Heinz, Joe Cole, Stiles Hopkins, Judge Krouse, Edmond Bridge, Frank Mitchell, Paul Barker, Robert Turman, Dave Beattie, Joe Johnston, Bob Rushton, Howard Muse, Jack Shropshire, Frank Clarke, Eugene Clarke, John Barnes, John Hurt, Lee Wooten, Ranson Collier, John Pascall, Will Laird, I. S. Mitchell, Jr., Louis Gregg, Arthur Nelson, Dr. Longino, Horace Tutwiler, Palmer Johnson, Laurence Mitchell and Ben Crew.

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Lithia Springs, Ga., August 21.—(Special.) The event of the past week was the entertainment of Mr. Lucius Perry Hills, given for the benefit of the children's ward of the Grady hospital, which, as has already been stated in The Constitution, realized $50 for that fund. The ladies of the hotel were particularly active in making the entertainment a success and none more so than Mrs. Cerf and Mrs. M. Rich, of Atlanta, each of whom interested herself deeply in the success of the entertainment and in disposing of tickets for it. All the ladies of the hotel were interested in the success of the affair.

Quite a number of Atlantians have been here during the past week, and the nightly musicales of Professor Edward Steiner's Fifth United States infantry orchestra have been greatly enjoyed. Professor Steiner having been the recipient of many compliments for the artistic work of his band.

Among the other arrivals at the hotel during the past week have been Dr. A. J. Battle and wife, of Rome; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gholstin and daughter, of Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Traylor and family, of Atlanta, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reed, of Brunswick. There are more than 250 guests in the hotel at present and the season is now at its full height.

COFFEE INJURES THE EYES.

If It Was Not Diluted, It Would Cause Blindness.

Do you want to be blind? Drink coffee. Drink lots of it. Drink it with breakfast, lunch and dinner, and drink it between meals. Drink it when you get up in the morning and drink it before you go to bed at night. Drink it long and strong, and keep it up, and by-and-by you will be sightless as the proverbial bat.

That is what the celebrated French physician, St. Arnaud, says, and there are New York doctors who indorse the declaration.

Dr. W. E. Lambert, the distinguished eye specialist, who lives at No. 8 West Thirty-fifth street, says the effect of the excessive use of coffee upon the human system is toxic, and persistence in its use will affect the optic nerve to the impairment of the vision to such an extent as to lead ultimately to absolute blindness.

"Such final effects are rare in this country," he said yesterday, "for the simple reason there is so much chicory utilized in the coffee used by Americans. So that, whatever may be said against the adulteration of coffee by chicory, it is very valuable on this account. But in Arabia, and other eastern countries, where the natives drink only unadulterated coffee, it is a well-known fact that this sort of blindness is a common thing."

Dr. R. M. Cramer, of No. 115 West Thirty-fourth street, says that the effect is toxic, that it will induce aneurosis, and if the use of pure coffee is continued will permanently affect the eyesight.

"The reason why blindness is as yet rare in America, when compared to the eastern countries, is that the use of coffee has only become general during the past twenty or thirty years, while in the east the use has been going on for generations, and the results have become hereditary.

"Besides this, little or no coffee is obtainable in this country which is not highly adulterated with chicory, and if people knew the beneficial effect that chicory had upon the system we would not hear so much complaint from coffee drinkers."

Dr. C. W. Norris, the house surgeon at the Manhattan eye and ear infirmary, Forty-first street nd Park avenue, thinks that the use of unadulterated coffee is very injurious and will induce conjunctivitis and keititus. "If its use is then persisted in it will result in the permanent impairment of the vision and afterwards in blindness. But I consider that the injury to the eysight by the excessive use of coffee is considerably lessened in this country by the adulteration of the product by chicory and other ingredients."

Mr. L. Alexander, the well-known optician, of No. 106 East Twenty-third street, considered that the excessive use of coffee causes atrophy of the optic nerves.

"Chicofy in coffee," he says, "modifies the injurious effect, and in my experience, covering many years, I have come across many cases of failing eyesight caused by the coffee habit."

It is well known that the Moors are inveterate coffee drinkers, especially the merchants, who sit in their bazaars and drink coffee continually during the day. It has been noticed that almost invariably when these coffee drinkers reach about the age of forty their eyesight begins to fail, and by the time they get to be fifty years old they become blind. One is forcibly impressed by the number of blind men that are seen about the streets of the city of Fez, the capital of Morocco. It is invariably attributed to the excessive use of coffee. This opinion has been confirmed by the opinion of European physicians living there.

The noted chieftain, Mohammed Ben Zaed, the most powerful vassal of the Moorish sultan, is a striking example of the effect of excessive indulgence in the use of the bean. He is fifty-two years old. When he was forty-four his eyesight began to fail, and by the time he reached his fiftieth year he was utterly sightless. He visited Fez to consult the European physicians there. They could do nothing for him. Then he was advised to visit Madrid and consult the famous oculist, Don Manuel de Escobedo.

This expert, though he had gained a wide reputation as a specialist in eye diseases, was puzzled with this case, which was not capable of pathological solution upon the basis of his past experience. He knew that the effect of coffee was of a decidedly stimulant nature and to a great extent tonic, that the excessive use of it would severely affect the nervous system and bring about conjunctivitis and keititis, but in the practice of the various specialists in nervous diseases no other effect of coffee use was to be found, except in some very rare cases, and these were medical curiosities. Mohammed Ben Zaed was obliged to return home without having received any relief.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT TEETH.

From The New York Morning Journal.

The largest tooth ever drawn from the jaw of a woman in the Greater New York was an eye tooth taken from Mrs. Bayne, of Brooklyn, by a Grand street dentist. The tooth was two and five-eighths inches in length, and a special instrument had to be made to remove it.

Damp weather booms the dentist business.

The first false teeth were made on lead plates.

Miss Abee E. Ireland, of New York, was the first woman dentist.

People of the United States have the worst teeth of any nation.

Baltimore is known as the cradle of dentistry and has eight colleges.

Hippocrates, 450 B. C., was the first dentist of whom there is a record.

Gold-filled teeth are found in the jaws of skeletons exhumed at Pompeii.

A child is said to inherit the teeth of its father and the jaws of its mother.

Facial neuralgia is sometimes due to a dead tooth, and may be cured by a dentist.

Big teeth and square jaws are always found with low foreheads and small craniums.

The substitution of porcelain filling for gold or amalgam is the dream of the dental scientist.

A Montana dentist's outfit consisted of stout twine, perforated bullets and a single-barreled pistol.

Wetting a tooth brush and dipping it in salt will be found very effective in the removal of tartar.

The implantation of teeth is not yet a success. Not over one tooth in fifteen takes root and flourishes.

Imperfect teeth are a sure sign of civilization. Perfect teeth are found, as a rule, only among savages.

George Washington wore false teeth, and two sets of them are owned in Baltimore as valuable heirlooms.

The Talmud allowed Jewish women "to go abroad on the Sabbath with their false golden or silver teeth."

Dental science was utterly lost to the world for 1,000 years, or during the dark ages, and only revived in 1700.

Dr. Younger, of San Francisco, was the first dentist to successfully implant a human tooth into a patient's jaw.

Homer says that Aesculapius in 1200 B. C., used a narcotic when performing such painful operations as tooth drawing.

Out of 100 teeth of adults that twenty-five years ago would have been ruthlessly extracted, ninety-nine are now saved by science.

Women dentists have ceased to attract attention as a novelty, there being now over 400 of the sex engaged in the profession.

The Talmudical folk lore says: "If a man dreams that his false teeth have fallen out it is an omen that his children will soon die."

Modern dentists can remedy crooked or projecting jaws by special appliances that gradually train the jaws into their normal position.

In China, while the dentist pulls the tooth an assistant stands by and drowns the lamentation of the victim in the noise of a large gong.

The American and European belle must have her teeth as white as pearls. The "pearls of the orient" stain their molars a deep black with the betel nut.

The famous Mastral, who lived in the first century B. C., speaks of a Roman dentist, Calcellius, as "in the habit of fastening as well as extracting teeth."

The ancient Greeks used false teeth of sycamore wood, fastened to the adjacent sound teeth by ligatures of silver or gold in like manner to the bridge work of today.

Filled teeth, crown and bridge work exhumed in various parts of Italy, Greece and Egypt, with ancient instruments, were shown in large numbers at the Columbian exposition.

Women detectives or "spotters," with decayed teeth, were several years ago employed in New York to make cases against tooth-drawing barbers, who were practicing denistry against the law.

Under the Mosaic regime the law of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, was literally enforced, and the lord high executioner numbered the forceps among his official instruments.

A New York dentist, who puts gold fringes to the molars of the four hundred, follows his wealthy clients to Newport during the season, where he opens parlors and is prepared to fill or extract teeth while his patrons wait.

Electricity in motor form has robbed teeth filling of its former terror. The work is done in one-fourth of the time. The mallet, driven at a high rate of speed, is comparatively painless when compared to the old hand and foot treadle process.

In ancient Egypt the art and practice of medicine and surgery were confined to the priesthood. Each priest adopted a specialty. Evidences of ancient dentistry revealed in the opened tombs indicate that a high proficiency had been attained in at least one branch of dental art.

UNDER LIQUOR'S INFLUENCE.

A Man Whose Memory Was Queerly Stimulated.

Men have been known to leave home for a few days, commit some serious crime and return, quite oblivious of what they had done. Very interesting is the case, so common among soldiers who have fought a battle, and who, when it is over, cannot recall the events for several hours. The same thing happens to those who have escaped from shipwreck, and to aeronauts who have just descended from the clouds. This is the temporary loss due to strong emotion. Then there are curious examples of temporary loss of memory owing to fatigue, according to The St. James Gazette.

Sir Henry Holland went down a mine in the Harz mountains, and suffering from fatigue, completely forgot his German, and could not remember a word of it until he had rest and refreshment after ascending. We all experience this in a less degree. Sometimes it is an injury which causes the blank in the backward gaze. An English professor once received a violent blow on the head, and at once forgot all his Greek, and a musician lost all memory of music from the same cause. Mr. Whymper, in his book on the Alps, tells how he fell over a frightful precipice, 200 feet high, with the result that his past was for a time wholly blotted out of his memory.

The most singular cases of memory loss are in connection with language. It is quite common in our hospitals to see a sick German unable to speak a word of the English he had thoroughly mastered.

A clergyman some time ago lost all recollection of words, but he could still remember the letters of which they were composed, and could express his ideas freely by spelling the words. An officer suffered from a slight attack of apoplexy, and as a result forgot all but a very few words. When he tried to speak he merely uttered nonsense, but if a book or manuscript were handed to him he read it with perfect propriety. One of the most extraordinary of all memory losses is when a person forgets how to write with his right hand, but still has the power to do so with his left hand.

When the memory of words is gradually lost it invariably progresses in one particular order. First the proper nouns, then adjectives, and this stage is followed by failure of power to recollect events. Very many people suffer from the first degree; excessive smokers, for instance, it is said, sometimes find it difficult to recall proper names. Drunkenness is a well-known cause, and there is the very curious case of a man who mislaid a package while drunk, forgot when sober where he put it, and had to get drunk again to find it.

Greene's Cotton Crop Short.

Greenesboro, Ga., August 21.—(Special.)—Cotton is coming in but the crop is unusually short, the drought having severely injured it. It is stated by old farmers that the entire crop of cotton in this county will be out before the middle of October.

WANT CHEAPER RATES

Drummers Say Railroad Transportation Comes Too High.

ASK FOR TWO CENTS FLAT

Commission Will Hear the Petition on September 1st.

MARBLE DEALERS ASK FOR A CUT

Classification and Valuation of Marble and Granite Causes Complaint Against the Railroads.

The Georgia division of the Travelers' Protective Association of America, composed of jobbers and manufacturers doing business in this state, have filed a petition with the state railroad commission asking that better transportation books be granted traveling men, and a hearing has been set for Tuesday, September 1st.

The drummers ask for an order to be issued requiring all railroads to grant mileage books good over each line, division or branch owned or operated within this state.

Another paragraph of the petition asks that all railroads 100 miles or more in length be required to issue mileage books at the flat rate of 2 cents per mile, the books to contain coupons for 1,000 miles. The books are to be good on all divisions and branches, and the commission is asked to issue an order requiring the different roads to place these books on sale by their agents and deliver them to any person desiring to purchase this character of transportation.

The roads of the state are also requested to sell tickets to any and all persons at the flat rate of 2 cents per mile where the line of road owned or operated is 100 or more miles in length.

The reasons given for the request are many. One reason is that the present regulations and requirements are unjust and onerous to the traveling men. The petition states that the present requirements are that a purchaser shall buy two books or a $50 book, which makes it necessary for the purchaser to pay for 1,000 miles of transportation a month or more before it is needed and fails to give a lower rate on the larger amount as is done by railroads in the north and west.

It is urged in support of the requests that the convenience is considerable to many who would purchase such books by purchasing larger books at one time, which would be an advantage to the railroads, as they would receive payment in advance. It is also urged that if this was the case, and as every citizen of the state receives benefit from an equitable rate, the amount of travel would be doubled and both the state and the roads would be benefited.

The petition quotes from a letter written by the board to the Seaboard Air-Line, in regard to the recent rate war, as follows:

"It is the same way with those who travel. People who go out or come into the state pay the cut rate. People who travel inside of the state pay the local rate, and thus it can readily be seen that Georgia, in the matter of freight and passenger rates, is being discriminated against. If there is to be a cut the board wants to see it uniform so that the local rate will be cut the same as the through rates, and for the protection of the manufacturers of Georgia the letters have been written."

As an illustration of the rates given by the roads to those going in or out of the state, and who travel over their lines but once each year as against the business men of the state or their agents who not only travel constantly, but work steadily to promote the interest of and secure business for the railroads themselves, the following rates are given:

From Atlanta to Charleston, S. C., 309 miles, was $9.25, or $18.50 both ways. Total from Kansas City to Atlanta, Atlanta to Charleston and Charleston to Kansas City would be $64.75.

But, in fact, the railroads sold the round trip, Kansas City to Charleston, for $39.50, with privilege to stop at Charleston six months. That is to say, these roads carried that western passenger clear across Georgia and South Carolina and back for nothing per mile and gave him $2.55 to buy lunches on the way.

2. The fare from Chicago to Atlanta is $21.40, from Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla., $24. This makes the charge for carrying the passenger from Atlanta to Jacksonville $2.60, or less than 1 cent per mile. But the Georgia citizen who wishes to go from Atlanta to Jacksonville must pay $10.50, or about 200 per cent more.

Instances of this sort might be multiplied indefinitely. The hotels of the country recognizing that the traveling man and the firm he represents are the regular customers, spend large amounts for drayage, hacks, etc., and are therefore entitled to whatever concessions are made. The tourist is a man of wealth and leisure, who is but an incident of their business, and who is therefore expected to pay full rates. He is neither a pioneer of commerce nor a constant benefactor of the country he travels through. If the railroads can afford to carry him for nothing, or for less than for 1 cent per mile, they certainly can afford to carry the business man or his agent for 2 cents per mile, as well as the citizen who lives by his daily toil and develops the country through which the railroad runs.

The roads interested have been notified by the commission that the petition would be heard on September 1st, and they are requested to be represented when the matter is taken up for consideration.

LOWER MARBLE RATES WANTED.

Dealers and Manufacturers Complain to the Commission.

An application signed by all the marble dealers in the state has been received by the commission, asking for the reduction in the rate on marble and stone from foreign points.

The application has been filed with the commissioners and the matter will be taken up for consideration on September 1st. The roads have been notified of the complaint and they will be represented at the hearing before the commissioners at that time.

The complaint is made against the rate on marble and stone both from the east and all foreign markets other than Georgia and local points. These rates, the marble dealers say, are too high and are working a hardship upon the trade. The principal reason for the existence of the high rate is attributed to the classification and valuation of the material. The classification is as follows:

"Marble and granite blocks or slabs, marble, slate, granite or stone, including furniture marble, dressed, hammered, chiseled or polished, boxed or crated, other than tombstones or monuments or parts thereof lettered, value limited to 40 cents per cubic foot."

Furniture marble, which is included in the valuation and classification, is handled very little, as there is so much risk in moving this grade of marble. No objection is found with this class of marble on account of the risk. But this same rate is said to work a great hardship upon those who handle tombstones and monuments, for there is less risk, and the shipments, in order to protect the shipper, are made in boxes and crates, lessening to a great extent the liability and risk of the railroads.

The dealers signing the application state that unscrupulous dealers have an opportunity under the present rate and classification to ship a piece of monument and call it a carriage block, thereby getting a nominal rate. Complaint is made against the valuation of the marble as much as against the rate. It is asked that the roads be requested to give a similar rate on finished stone, so it is not lettered, as on rough stone, with a value limited to 20 cents per cubic foot.

Every dealer in the state joins in the request and the hearing next week will be quite interesting, as the marble industry in the state is quite an item in the total freight annually handled by the roads.

WEDLOCK LOSES ITS CHARMS.

Cupid's Darts Fail To Bring the Realization of Happy Dreams.

Mrs. Della Williams is not satisfied with the result of her marriage to Hansil Williams and her petition for divorce was yesterday filed in the superior court.

Cruel treatment, abandonment and a failure to provide for her by her husband are the charges in the petition.

James Pambera married Miss Hattie Neal, in Abbeville, S. C., in 1891, but separated from his wife two years later. He says he has been all the while a faithful and affectionate husband, doing what he thought was right and caring for his wife to the best of his ability. He says she has not been faithful to her marital vows. One child, now five years old, blessed the union. He sues for a total divorce.

POSTOFFICE OF THE CHINESE.

Sir Robert Hart Has Been Asked To Reorganize It.

From The St. James Gazette.

The Chinese government—so a recent telegraphic message from Peking informs us—has requested Sir Robert Hart, of the imperial maritime customs to reorganize the postal system of the empire. This decision affords another proof that China is awakening at last to a proper consciousness of its backward state, and allows one to indulge in hopes that efforts will soon be made in other directions to bring the country more into line with modern progress. The Chinese post, as it stands, is altogether different from anything to be found in any other country which pretends to civilization. It is in the hands of private individuals. There is a special courier service for the conveyance of imperial edicts and other official dispatches; but this corresponds to the corps of queen's messengers which we have in Great Britain, and is altogether distinct from the postal system. An exception must be made also in the case of treaty ports, where the different rations have their own postoffices, the various consuls being regarded as the postmasters for their several countries. They take charge of and transmit communications intended for foreign countries, and they are responsible (with limited responsibility) for communications addressed to dwellers in the district over which their jurisdiction extends. Foreigners living in the interior or away from the treaty ports must make their own arrangements for transmitting their letters and packages to the nearest consul, who will see that they are forwarded. Save when a friend or neighbor is making a journey to that particular place the only course at their disposal—assuming that they do not care to employ a special messenger—is to intrust the matter to a native "letter shop."

These letter shops are found in great numbers in every town of the empire, and not even the most insignificant village is without one or more. In Shanghai alone there are something like 200, and rates of transmission are kept low by reason of the competition. For this same reason the shopkeepers are very obliging, and the service they afford is under the difficult nature of the circumstances singularly satisfactory. They cannot afford to risk their reputation by bad work, and it says much for the system, as it is carried out, that those foreigners who are under the necessity of availing themselves of it speak well of it in regard to security, though naturally they do not say much for it in the matter of rapid delivery. The letter shop men do not use stamps, but their particular "chop" or seal is always affixed to the envelope or package—for packages of a moderate size and weight are carried; and they will insure the sender against loss. When given in at a "letter shop" the contents of an envelope are displayed before it is sealed and stamped with the "chop" of the shop. Charges for transmission of valuables are made on a percentage of declared value, and, as with letters, these differ according to the distance to be carried. A receipt is given and the shopkeeper then becomes responsible either for its safe delivery with unbroken seal or for its return to the sender. Owing, as we have hinted, to the competition that exists in large cities and thickly populated districts, this is necessary if the shopkeeper hopes to retain his customers.

In some parts of the empire abou two thirds of the expense of transmission is paid by the sender, the remainder being collected from the receiver; thus the shop is secured against entire loss from transient customers. Another feature much appreciated by native merchants is that of keeping an open account with the shop. Charges are entered against regular customers and settlements are made monthly. In case of loss it is seldom necessary to call in the aid of courts, the force of competition being sufficient to insure reasonable settlement. The employes of the several shops go from houseto house seeking customers. In the northern provinces, where horses are plentiful and roads relatively good, the letter carriers commonly use horses or donkeys, which are supplied at stations about ten miles apart. Each messenger carries from seventy to eighty pounds of postal matter, and travels about five miles an hour. When he arrives at a station, a few minutes only is allowed to change horses, and he is off again until the end of his route is reached, when the bag is given to a fresh man, who starts at once, no matter what may be the hour of the day or night, and regardless of wind, rain, heat or cold, until he, too, has completed his service and handed the parcel to a third messenger, and thus it reaches its destination. For short distances, and in all the central and southern parts of China, the messenger travels on foot at a rapid pace. This service would be liable to highway robber, but the robber bands of each district collect blackmail, and for the sums paid them regularly they not only do not molest the messengers themselves, but agree to keep others from doing so.

There are two kinds of stamps known among dealers as Chinese stamps. The first was introduced by Sir Robert Hart (who is to reorganize the whole system), and is used only in the customs service. The other is a local Shanghai stamp used by a company carrying letters about the city of Shanghai and to outposts where there are foreign consuls, chiefly on the Yangtze river and to the ports of Ningpo and Foochow in the south; Chefoo, Tientsin and Peking in the north. These two systems are entirely in the hands of foreigners.

CAMPAIGN CLIPPINGS.

Indianapolis Sentinel: The present campaign will go down in history as the great bugaboo campaign. The money power in all its branches is trying to scare the people into voting for more cuains to bind them. The American people are not such fools as some people imagine.

Baltimore Herald: Mr. Bryan's denial that he has ever been the "hired man" of the silver mine owners appears to be explicit enough. It is now Senator Thurston's turn to adduce his proofs.

Chicago Journal: Mr. Bryan's explicit answer to Thurston's charge that he has been in the employ of the silver mine owners should put the matter at rest. The answer is complete enough to satisfy the most captious. In its revelation of Bryan's business affairs in goes further than either Thurston or the public had a right to demand.

New York Commercial Advertiser: Mr. Bryan's denial of the charge that he has been hired by silver mine owners to deliver free coinage speeches will be accepted as final by fair-minded persons of every shade of political belief. The Chicago candidate is explicit and emphatic in his statement, and in order that there may be no lingering doubt about the matter he volunteers to produce his personal accounts if it should become necessary. Nothing more could be asked.

TO HOLD PRIMARY

Republicans Will Go to the Ballot Box Tuesday.

WILL NAME CONGRESSMAN

Convention To Be Held in Atlanta on August 29th.

HENDRIX WILL RECEIVE INDORSEMENT

Republicans Will Put Out a Full County Ticket—Their Plans Fixed.

A republican primary has been called for Tuesday for the purpose of selecting delegates to the congressional convention which will be held in Atlanta August 29th.

The republicans are laying deep plans and are preparing to spring a full county ticket.

It is said that in the legislative race an effort at fusion with the populists is now on foot. The deal is being worked under cover, but there is lively agitation in the ranks and in a few days the full plans will be made known.

Since the adjournment of the state central committee the leaders of the republican party have been quietly at work. At this meeting no action was taken with regard to the indorsement either of the populist or democratic ticket. The committee issued an address advising the members of the party to cast their ballots for that candidate which in their opinion would do their section most good. A resolution to indorse the populists was voted down.

Acting upon this advice the colored voters of Fulton have aligned themselves with the democratic ticket and are preparing to work for Atkinson. Governor Atkinson has a strong individual following among the colored men of the state. It is claimed by the most influential members of the republican party that the present executive has shown more interest in the welfare of the colored people than they anticipated. For this reason the great majority of colored men will support him and they are not slow to express their choice.

State questions are settled with the republicans and they are now preparing for the congressional campaign. Delegates will be chosen at the primary Tuesday. The convention which will assemble on August 29th will name the man to make the race.

Will Be Hendrix.

It is practically assured that J. C. Hendrix will be the nominee of the convention. Mr. Hendrix announced three weeks ago that he was a candidate for congress and stated his platform. He stated that he was in the race as an independent, but his principles were in line with the republican platform and met with commendation from the leaders of that party. It is said that Colonel A. E. Buck has expressed himself in favor of Hendrix and this position of the astute leader will control the sentiment of the fifth district.

"I think that Hendrix will be indorsed by the convention," said one of the best known colored voters yesterday. "He was indorsed by the executive committee, I believe, and will receive the republican votes of the whole district."

Mr. Hendrix states that he is in the race and says he will make it warm for his numerous opponents.

For the County Convention.

The republicans of the third ward met last night in the basement of Reed street Baptist church for the purpose of nominating delegates and alternates for the republican county convention, which is to be held on August 26th.

R. L. Jones presided over the meeting. There were only about fifteen present, notwithstanding the fact that the chairman announced that he had seen every one in this ward and requested them to be present.

The delegates chosen were as follows: R. L. Jones, William Haines, A. E. Angier, John Jones, E. E. Lee and W. M. Akers.

The alternates are: R. T. Davis, A. Thompson, J. W. Scott, C. S. Hubert, Wyly Broskin and John Wood.

After nominating the delegates and alternates A. D. White moved that Major J. F. Hanson, of Macon, he requested to address the republicans of the third ward concerning the issues of the day.

He made a speech in praise of the major but it fell flat. No applause was given him at the close of his speech and he failed to receive a second to his motion. Many of those present got up and left before the meeting had adjourned.

PARDONS FOR THREE.

Governor Atkinson Orders the Release of Three Colored Convicts.

Governor Atkinson pardoned three convicts yesterday. Babe Wood, of Henry county, sent up for assault to murder; Adolphus Reynolds, serving a term for forgery, and William Jones, of Walker county, convicted of burglary, are the lucky prisoners. The pardon board recommended that the men be pardoned for several reasons and the governor directed that orders releasing them from the penitentiary be granted.

COCKRAN'S COLLAPSE.

Indianapolis Sentinel: Bourke Cockran's "answer" to Mr. Bryan's magnificent Madison Square oration was simply a tirade of abuse. He had evidently drawn his inspiration from The New York Sun and other goldbug organs.

Nashville American: A New York democrat waving the bloody shirt, raking up the forgotten issue of slavery and abusing southern democrats will help, of course, to strengthen the gold standard bolt in the south.

Chicago Journal: At this distance "one of the greatest political orations ever delivered in this country" will not stand comparison with Bryan's address of acceptance, whose argument it was intended to refute. It was meant for those who listened as the latter was meant for those who were to read. There was the same distinction between Bryan's two speeches, the one he delivered in Chicago and the one he delivered in New York, but his censors blamed him as severely for his eloquence as for his studied argument.

Brooklyn Citizen: Mr Cockran's speech was a great disappointemnt to the men who put him forward as a substitute for McKinley, upon whom the duty devolved of answering Bryan. There was nothing in it that was not easily within the capacity of at least a hundred Tammany Hall orators, who are unknown beyond the boundaries of their own districts. It lacked dignity, it was poor in style, and it contained absolutely nothing new in the form of argument. If Mr. Cockran has any views on the money question, which the goldite press has not rendered threadbare by frequent repetition, he kept it to himself.

Nashville Sun: But the speech was not an answer to Mr. Bryan's arguments. It was more of a cunning endeavor to throw discredit upon the cause of silver by ridicule than by an assault of logic. Mr. Cockran took up the cue that his clients have given to their newspapers. Whoever heard of a man in court with an open case, with right on his side resorting to ridicule? Ridicule is the dernier weapon of desperation. Mr. Cockran's speech simply showed the weakness of his side.

For Nervous Dyspepsia Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. T. P. Winn, Tarboro, N. C., says: "No other preparation compares with it in ordinary cases of nervous dyspepsia."

SACRED CONFIDENCE.

NO WOMAN'S LETTER PUBLISHED EXCEPT BY REQUEST.

Mrs. Pinkham's Tender Relations With the Suffering of Her Sex—Women Who Cannot Hide Their Happiness.



There is a class of women who, from their own experience, sympathize with their suffering sisters, and in order that such suffering may be lessened, no bly put aside false modesty and in heartfelt gratitude publish to the world what every woman should know.

Mrs. W. L. Elliott, Liscomb, Iowa, is one of those women, and has requested us to publish the facts in her case, otherwise it would not be done, as all such evidence is treated in sacred confidence, unless publication is requested by the writer.

She says to Mrs. Pinkham:—"I wish you would publish the circumstances of my case, in order that other women may be benefited by my experience.

"I doctored nearly all the time for two years. I spent several hundred dollars without receiving much benefit. Last June I wrote to you and described all my aches and pains. Such a long list as there was: headache, backache, bearing-down pains, terrible soreness, constipation, dizziness, feeling of extreme lassitude, irregularity and nausea; but you answered my letter and told me just what to do. I followed your advice.

"After taking eight bottles of the Vegetable Compound and three bottles of Blood Purifier, I am glad to write you that I have not enjoyed such good health for years, and I am able to do all my own work. I can surely sound the praises of Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and a number of my friends are taking it upon my recommendation."—Mrs. W. L Elliott, Liscomb, Iowa.

A WISE ATHENIAN.

Increased His Estate $4000 by Insuring With the Bankers' and Saved Over 50 Per Cent in Premiums.

SEE LETTER BELOW:

Athens, Ga., August 8 1896.—Col. W. A. Hemphill, President Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: In behalf of the beneficiaries of my deceased husband, Capt. C. G. Talmadge, who held a policy for $4,000 in your association, I desire to thank you and all the officers and directors of your excellent company for the promptness with which this claim was paid. It is worthy of mention that this insurance cost only $18.44 per $1,000 per annum at age of fifty, while some of his insurance cost more than double this amount.

The south is to be congratulated in having such a prosperous home company furnishing insurance at such fair rates. Yours truly,

Mrs. C. G. Talmadge.

For cost, etc., address Craig Cofield, Gen'l Mgr., 541 to 545 Equitable Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. aug11 1m

WINDSOR HOTEL

Under New and Liberal Management.

5th Avenue, 46th to 47th Sts., N. Y.

THE Coolest Hotel in New York.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.

Unsurpassed in Location and Perfect in all Appointments.

Free Coach and Baggage to and from Grand Central Depot by Giving Us Notice.

American plan $4.00 per day and upward. European plan $1.50 per day and upward.

MUSIC DURING DINNER.

The traveling public will find this a delightful, cool and homelike hotel.

WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor. aug 16-13t sat

Locomotives and Flat Cars FOR SALE OR RENT.

Twenty first-class standard gauge freight and passenger locomotives, 20 to 35 tons, cylinders 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches diameter by 20 and 24 inches stroke. Four standard 40,000 pounds capacity flat cars. Address McDonough & Co., Savannah, Ga. aug 22—3m eod

EXTRA EDITION AGAIN

Agent Nicoll Files Suit Against the Journal for $9,000.

THAT SOUND MONEY EDITION

The Paper Was Suppressed and Now Mr. Nicoll Wants His Profits Anyhow.

That gold standard edition of The Journal won't down. It has bobbed up again, but not serenely.

A dispatch in The Constitution yesterday told of the filing of a suit in New York by Charles H. Nicoll against The Atlanta Journal, growing out of the muchly discussed "gold issue" of that paper, which has not yet materialized. No particulars of the suit have been received in Atlanta, but it is presumed that Mr. Nicoll proposes to hold the management of The Journal responsible for the alleged cancellation of the contract between them.

It is said that Mr. Nicoll contracted to furnish the Atlanta paper with gold standard literature advertisements which were to appear in an extra edition of the paper. The Journal was to receive so much per page for the matter, and Mr. Nicoll's profit was to be realized by the sale of the space to business men and gold standard advocates of New York. Mr. Nicoll now alleges that he had disposed of sufficient space in the edition which was suppressed to bring him a total of nearly $9,000, if the paper had been printed. Of that amount he claims to have paid $1,200 for the space in The Journal, the remainder representing his profits in the deal.

Now Nicoll comes forward and says that The Journal is responsible to him for the full amount which would have redounded to his benefit had the original contract been carried out. He alleges that the cancellation of the contract injured him to the extent of $6,867, for the reason that he would have collected that amount from the New York advertisers who furnished articles for the paper. The suit is filed by Nicoll to recompense him for time and labor spent in getting up the advertising matter and to make good the profit which would have accrued to him had not the "sound money" edition been suppressed.

What Mr. Cabaniss Says.

Manager Cabaniss, of The Journal, was seen yesterday and when asked about the suit he said that nothing had been learned of it, except what appeared in The Constitution yesterday. He said that full answer had been made to Mr. Nicoll's claims, and that The Journal management was not in the least disturbed by the news that the suit had been filed. On the contrary, Mr. Cabaniss says that his paper has good grounds for a damage suit against Mr. Nicoll because the latter represented to New York parties that The Journal would support the republican ticket in the presidential campaign.

Mr. Cabaniss says that his paper never received one cent of the money collected by Mr. Nicoll, and that the contract for the "sound money" edition was not carried out on account of misrepresentation of the New York agent.

In speaking of the matter Mr. Cabaniss referred to a card over his signature in which it is stated that "Charles H. Nicoll, of New York, had a contract with The Journal for a supplement in which the business interests of New York were to appear in the form of advertisements, both reading matter and display advertisements.

"Instead of furnishing copy for this kind of a publication, Nicoll brought to The Journal office a mass of matter, a great deal of which was purely political, and after a thorough investigation, I was forced to the conclusion that much of the material was obtained by Nicoll's canvassers on the theory that those who took space in the proposed supplement were engaging in a political movement for the accomplishment of which they were willing to contribute and the (so-called) advertisements of the persons were but the means of furthering such political object. Such was not the purpose or intention of the contract between Nicoll and The Journal.

"If business men should select a paper advocating views which they also approved for their advertisements, it would be entirely proper to accept such advertisements, but no honest newspaper could afford to accept such business when the object of the persons was not to advertise their business, but to influence opinion in favor of a certain political course, the real purpose of the advertiser being to use the advertisement as a blind to advocate political views.

"When this fact was made known The Journal declined to print the supplement and shall continue to do so until all such political matter is eliminated.

"An attempt was made to use The Journal as a means to collect a considerable sum of money from the sound money men of New York for the purpose of publishing and circulating political arguments. The scheme was discovered in time to prevent its fulfillment.

"Not one dollar has been received from Nicoll by The Journal. During my absence he came to Atlanta and brought copy for the issue and on leaving left an obligation to pay for the supplement when printed, in the form of an acceptance. This paper has been returned to Nicoll, and not one dollar in any form has been paid by him to The Journal, nor to any one connected with The Journal."

FIFTEEN YEARS IN BED.

The Strange Freak of an Obstinate Man.

From The New York Journal.

For fifteen years the town of Far Hills has had one of the most remarkable specimens of human obstinacy to be found anywhere. He is Silas Huffman, who lives in in one of the many fine residences in the little hamlet. For the length of time mentioned he has not left his bed. This is not because of any injury, but simply because he wished to spite his brother, who, before Silas retired for his long repose, held a mortgage on the house in which Huffman now is.

Silas's sister-in-law, wife of the brother to spite whom Silas retired to bed, takes care of him and has repeatedly told him that he will not be put out if he will get up, but he will not trust her. His hair and beard, which he will not allow to be cut, almost cover the rickety old bedstead.

For six months at the outset Silas did not remove the fastenings from his door, and did not speak to anyone, although many people called to see him. By this time Silas was the most famous man around there, and many plans were put into operation in order to make him give up his bed. Noisy country bands performed under his window and cannon were fired off. Silas did not mind them and ignored the many inducements that were offered him if he would leave his bed and would speak to his former friends who came to see him.

A year after he began his strange existence a terrible storm passed over the district and the house was struck by lightning. Everyone in the house except Silas was stunned. His room was partly wrecked, but when his sister sought to see if he was injured he was sitting in the debris and said to his sister, to whom he had not talked for months: "The next time they shoot off that gol darn old cannon I hope it will bust."

The years passed, but Silas remained in his bed. The inaction naturally weakened him mentally and physically, and he is now a helpless imbecile.



FAVOR WIRE TIES

Commissioner Nesbitt Urges Their Adoption by the Farmers.

WRITES A CIRCULAR LETTER

Georgia Farmers Say a Practicable Test of the New Cotton Tie Brings Good Results.

Colonel R. T. Nesbitt, commissioner of agriculture, has written a letter to the farmers of the south in regard to the wire cotton ties, suggesting that they discard the old tie and delay packing their cotton until the new wire ties can be secured.

In his letter Commissioner Nesbitt requests the farmers to meet in their counties as soon as practicable and arrange to secure the ties.

Yesterday Commissioner Nesbitt received a letter from D. P. Duncan, manager of the Farmers' Alliance exchange of South Carolina, recommending the use of the cotton wire tie and asking that as many farmers of the state as possible be urged to adopt the tie in order to break down the cotton tie trust recently formed by the manufacturers.

The new tie is made of large sized wire. One end of the wire is made into a loop. Through this loop the other end is passed. The wire is then bent down, twisted under the loop and tied in a simple yet effective manner.

Mr. George W. Truitt, of LaGrange, wrote yesterday to Commissioner Nesbitt that the new tie was a success in every particular. Mr. Truitt says the tie is perfect and a practical test shows the loop is not needed. He says that after making a thorough test the spiral twist in the wire is best.

Other letters have been received by Commissioner Nesbitt indicating that the new tie will be given a favorable reception by the farmers. Both Mr. Truitt and Mr. Duncan say they have been most favorably impressed with their test of the wire tie and they urge that it be introduced at once. Colonel Nesbitt, in his circular letter, advises the farmers to delay the packing of their cotton, if necessary, in order to secure the new tie. The wire is said to be large enough not to cut its way into the bagging, as was at first claimed would be the result if they were adopted.

Colonel Nesbitt's Letter.

Commissioner Nesbitt has addressed the following letter to the farmers of the south in regard to the wire cotton ties:

"Atlanta, Ga., August 21—To the Farmers of Georgia: This department has been investigating the question of substituting wire ties for the flat ties heretofore used in baling cotton, and I believe now that a satisfactory solution of the question has been reached. I now urge upon the farmers of this and the other cotton growing states to meet together in their respective counties and devise plans for securing wire ties. If necessary delay packing your cotton for a short time in order that you may get the wire ties.

"The following letters explain the matter. The ties used by Mr. George W. Truitt are made by the Continental Wire Company, Laclede building, St. Louis, Mo. They weigh eighteen pounds to the bundle and are offered at 50 cents a bundle (thirty ties) on the cars at St. Louis in car load lots or 60 cents in smaller quantities.

"The ties recommended by the Farmers' Alliance exchange of South Carolina can be purchased from Washburn & Moore Manufacturing Company, 241 Pearl street, New York. They weigh thirty-seven and a half pounds to the bundle and will cost 90 cents a bundle laid down in Atlanta. Any further information desired will be cheerfully furnished upon application to this department. R. T. NESBITT,
"Commissioner."

SOMETHING ABOUT ALASKA.

Nearly Half as Large as the United States.

Very few of the more intelligent portion of American citizens comprehend the extent and physical characteristics of Alaska. To say that Alaska contains 580,107 square miles gives an adequate conception of its immense size. That impression is better secured by a series of relative comparrisons. For instance, from extreme north to south is 1,400 miles in an air line, or as far as from Maine to Florida; and from its eastern boundary to the end of the Aleutian Islands is 2,200 miles in an air line, or as far as from Washington city to California. The Island of Attu, the western end of the Aleutian chain of islands, is as far west of San Francisco as Maine is east, so that between the extreme eastern and western sections of the United States San Francisco is the great central city.

Or take another basis of comparison. Alaska is as large as all the New England and Middle States together, with Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee combined, or as large as all the United States east of the Mississippi river and north of Georgia and the Carolinas, or nearly one-sixth of the entire area of the United States. It has a coast line of 18,311 miles, or nearly twice as many as the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines of the remaining portion of the United States. Commencing at the north shore of Dixon inlet in latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes, the coast sweeps in a long, regular curve north and west to the entrance of Prince William's sound, a distance of 550 miles, thence 725 miles south and west Unimak Pass, at the end of the Alaska peninsula. From this pass the Aleutian chain of islands sweeps 1,075 miles in a long curve almost to Asia, the dividing line between Russia and the United States being the meridian of 193 degrees west longitude. North of Unimak Pass the coast forms a zigzag line to Point Barrow, on the Arctic ocean, and thence south of east to the boundary.

If you suffer from attacks of billiousness with bitter taste, offensive breath, headache and dizziness, Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. It contains the best known antibillous remedies.

BIG COTTON MILL FOR MADISON

Hundred Thousand Dollars To Be Invested in a New Factory.

Madison, Ga., August 21.—(Special.)—A mass meeting was held in the courthouse here today for the purpose of discussing the advisability of the early erection of a cotton factory in Madison to cost not less than $100,000.

Mr. S. A. Turnell, a prominent citizen and capitalist of the county, was called to the chair. The committee, consisting of Judge G. B. Stovall, Colonel Q. L. Williford and Mr. S. A. Turnell, who recently visited the cotton factory at Harmony Grove, made a most encouraging report. The meeting appointed a committee, consisting of Judge G. B. Stovall, chairman; Messrs. S. A. Turnell, G. D. Perry, John T. Newton, P. G. Walker, Judge Calvin George and others for the purpose of organizing properly, soliciting stock, etc.

The progressive citizens of Madison and Morgan county are enthusiastic over the prospect of the early erection of a factory and are pushing the matter with great vigor. There will be little difficulty in raising the necessary amount of money, and it is safe to say that before many months the hum of the loom will be heard in the land.

Mr. S. A. Turnell has bought the interest of Colonel E. W. Butler in the Turnell-Butler hotel for $7,500. This places the entire control of the hotel in the hands of Mr. Turnell.

TRIAL OF THE DELKS

Famous Case Before the Supreme Court in October.

NEW EVIDENCE DISCLOSED

And Attorneys for Defense Will Ask for a New Trial—Old Man Takes His Confinement Hard.

Taylor Delk and his son, Tom, the famous outlaws of Pike county, are still confined in the Fulton county jail, awaiting the action of the supreme court, which convenes the first part of October.

Haden & Denson claim they have discovered new evidence which will establish the innocence of Taylor Delk beyond a doubt. They will attempt to prove that he was not in the house at the time Sheriff Guinn was shot, but that he was half a mile away.

Two witnesses will be introduced to establish this fact. Both are negroes, and reside near the Delk homestead.

One will swear that he saw Delk in a field about a half mile from the house at the time the shooting was going on. The other will state that Delk was at his (the negro's) home and tried to borrow a coat at the exact time the sheriff was shot.

The defense will also attempt to show that the witness who swore on the first trial that he saw Delk go out of the house after the deadly bullet was fired is unreliable, and that he has told several different tales about the affair, which differed so materially as to render his whole testimony incredible.

Tom Lanford's Confession.

The defense will also attempt to prove that Delk is innocent from the confession of Tom Lanford, who was in the house with Tom Delk at the time of the shooting. About an hour after Sheriff Guinn had been killed Lanford and young Delk slipped out of the house and went across the country, arriving at a certain place, fourteen miles away, at 4 o'clock the next morning.

While here the two outlaws inquired for Taylor Delk, and also stated they had not seen him since about half an hour before the shooting, when he had left to bury a dog. This fact will be sworn to by John Kimball and W. A. Nixon, two reputable citizens of Coweta county.

Old Man Not Well.

These hot summer days, coupled with the close confinement, have not agreed with the old man. He is growing thin and haggard and has lost that elastic step he exhibited when he was first incarcerated.

The famous prisoner is kept in his cell all day long. The only exercise he gets is by pacing up and down his narrow confine, and he is not allowed the freedom of the corridor during the day with the other prisoners.

Tom Delk, unlike his father, is getting fat. He sleeps nearly all the time, and confinement seems to agree with him. He is locked in a cell by himself on the second floor, and is also not allowed the liberty of the corridor. Jailer Eubanks has been much more strict with him since his attempted break for liberty, and he is heavily chained to the floor.

Both father and son are anxious for another trial, but seriously object to being taken back to Pike county, where, they say, it would be impossible for them to secure justice.

DIAMOND JOE'S CAREER.

A Rough Character Who Was Worth $7,000,000.

No name is more familiar to the miner west, and few more so to the capitalist, than that of Diamond Joe Reynolds. All sorts of stories have been circulated about his life, how he got his name, and when and where he died. Some are true, others fiction. We were all gathered about the board of a miner's table at Cripple Creek, Col., says a writer in The Philadelphia Times, when the following narratives were told by Dr. Sydney R. Bartlett, the mine expert, who had been a roommate at Harvard with Blake Reynolus, the only son of the famous "Joe."

The doctor was also an expert in the employ of Reynolds, and played an important and grewsome part at the time of the old man's death. Colorado mines and ores were discussed, and then the conversation turned on Arizona, when the "congress" mine was spoken of, and with its former owner, Diamond Joe. "He was the sharpest man on a bargain, and withal the most generous man, I've ever known," said the doctor. "He was lame—hip disease, which was brought on when he was a boy. It illustrated the stuff he was made of. He had a jack-knife, and in drinking at an air hole in the ice it slipped through. Reynolds went to his house, got an ax and chopped a hole in the ice large enough to admit his body and dove in, secured his knife, and caught a cold resulting in a disease which lamed him for life. He told me," continued the doctor, "that he started at eighteen years of age with $25, with which he bought a $45 heifer, leaving him $20 in debt, and from that time up to his dying day he had never been out of debt, despite the fact that he left $7,000,000.

"The true story of his getting the name of Diamond Joe was in this wise: Joe Davidson owned a number of steamers plying on the upper Mississippi, while Joe Reynolds owned boats running south on the river to New Orleans. Both lines were kown as the 'Joe steamers,' and all bales and goods were marked via Joe line. The confounding of the two resulted in Reynolds drawing a diamond around the Joe on all goods shipped, and thereafter he was Diamond Joe, and in no way did the appellation come from the fact that he had a fondness for wearing the precious stone.

"As a plunger the old man has had few equals. One of the greatest was the Del Pasco mine, in Arizona, but its turning out badly only strengthened this determination to secure a world-beater, and it was about this time he set his heart on the Congress mine, which even today is one of Arizona's greatest producers. He paid $39,000 for the property, and it was sixty-five miles from Prescott and any railroad. It was here the old man died. I went out to make an examination of the old property for Reynolds and handled assays and the requisition department of the place, and they were lively days out there. The story of Reynolds's death has not been repeated correctly, so I'll tell you the facts.

"It was in February, 1890, and the rains were on. Outside of the mill we had a little shanty, a bunkhouse, and here we all slept. Never shall I forget that February night. Joe had been complaining for several days, though he was up and about the mine and mill each day.

"One afternoon he was taken down suddenly, and I undressed him and put him to bed in one of my own nightgowns. Toward evening he grew worse, and the storm outside was fearful. About 6 o'clock I knew he was dying. His desperate efforts to breathe were frightful. His head was on my shoulder. Then it was the thought struck me of getting his body to Prescott, for we had no ice, and it was a mighty bad road, covering sixty-five miles, and a start must be made at midnight, if the one train daily out of Prescott was to be caught.

"About 9 o'clock I ordered the mill carpenter to come to the bunkhouse and whispered to him to knock some boards together into a coffin, and in a few minutes above the blowing outside I could hear the nails being driven home in poor old Joe's coffin and he not dead. It was pretty tough, I assure you, and the night made things seem worse. About midnight he died, and by 1 o'clock in the morning we had the body in the crude coffin, on one of the wagons, with its relay of six mules and its Mexican dirvers, and the start to Prescott was made. It took the outfit just twenty-four hours to make the trip, and we caught the one train out of Prescott. It was a sad ending of a great man, and a terrible journey."

"And what became of the mine?" asked one of the men at the table.

"It sold last July," said the doctor, "for $1,500,000."

The Saturday Night Club.

The Saturday Night Club will meet tonight in the hall of the Young Men's Library Association.

The question for debate will be, "Resolved, That the discussion of the supreme court pronouncing the income tax unconstitutional is a fair subject for criticism by such a body as the democratic convention."

President E. E. West has appointed the following committees for his term of office:

Programme—Pettigrew, Boyd, Mitchell.
Membership—Alston, Hatcher, Ormond.
Executive—Dorsey, Hallman, Carey.

Concert at Lakewood.

An enjoyable concert was given last night by Mr. and Mrs. Pasquali. They were assisted by Thad Ackley, the violinist, Earl V. Alcorn and others. A large crowd was on hand to enjoy the splendidly rendered programme.

So-Called "Silverware"

sometimes advertised by Britannia-ware manufacturers and dry goods stores, at prices absurdly low, has only a thin layer of silver over base metal, or is filled with tin or solder.

Real

Silverware, of Sterling quality is 925-1000 fine, and can always be distinguished by the GORHAM trade-mark—the sign of purity unsullied by a doubt.

Too good for Dry Goods Stores—Jewelers only.

WATCH REPAIRING

BY COMPETENT MEN. WORK SOLICITED AND GUARANTEED. OFFICIAL WATCH-INSPECTOR SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW

Notice to Holders of the Bonds of the Eagle & Phenix Manufacturing Company.

At a meeting of the holders of a large number of the first mortgage bonds of the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company, held this day, the undersigned were requested to act as a protective committee, and have organized for that purpose.

All holders of said bonds are requested to promptly correspond with either member of the committee, giving the number of bonds held, when information of importance will be communicated.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Chairman, Atlanta, Ga.
W. G. SOLOMON,
Macon, Ga.
JAMES W. JACKSON,
Augusta, Ga.
THOS. E. BLANCHARD,
Columbus, Ga.

FOR RENT—NO. 104 EDGEWOODAVE.



GORDON SCHOOL BUILDING. Suitable for Manufacturing Purposes. Gas, Water and Steam heat. For terms apply to Roby Robinson, No. 12 Equitable building.

FIRE INSURANCE.

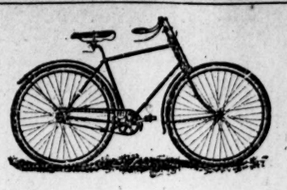
FIRE INSURANCE.
E. S. McCandless,
No. 9 E. Alabama St.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOW to become lawful physicians. Lectures by mail. Illinois Health University. aug 4 6-t

The Secret of Contentment

The most contented people are those who abide by the old and tried, the old is so satisfactory that the new cannot offer any inducement for a change. Now that is just why Simmons Liver Regulator has maintained its popularity these many years, notwithstanding the many imitations and unscrupulous dealers who have done everything possible to draw the people away from Simmons Liver Regulator. The people of the south have too much good sense to turn away from an Old Friend, especially when the Old Friend is so far superior to everything that is new. To take Simmons Liver Regulator means long life and a miserable one to any who allow themselves to be persuaded by dishonest dealers to take any of the imitations or counterfeits. Stick to the Old Friend with the Red Z on the package, the real simon pure article.



AUCTION!



The John P. Lovell Arms Co., of Boston, wired answer to telegram sent by Fulton Auction and Commission Co., 64 Peachtree Street:

"Prices not at all satisfactory, but inasmuch as the Wheels are there, close them out for what they will bring."

50 Bicycles Will Be Sold 50
AT AUCTION.
"Lovell Diamond," "Lovell Excell," "Lovell Special."
Saturday, August 22d,
10:00 a. m., 2:30 and 8:00 p. m.

Here is your chance to buy a HIGH GRADE STANDARD Wheel at your own price.

FULTON AUCTION AND COMMISSION CO.,
64 Peachtree Street.

If you will call a Messenger from the Southern Messenger Service he will take your advertisement to the Constitution office free of charge. Phone 1814.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TWO WHITE BARBERS WANTED—$15 per week. Robert Terry, 170 Whitehall street. aug 22 2t sat sun

CUSTOM CUTTERS WANTED—If you want to make your life a success "start now." Learn 1896 system at Cleveland Cutting School and be ready for fall trade. aug 16 22 23

SALESMEN—One in every state to sell our cigars on credit. Samples, good pay, expenses and exclusive territory to proper applicants. Address P. O. box, 1554, New York city. july24-7t sat m h

AGENTS and branch managers. Salary or commission. Hunter Tailoring and Shirt Company, Cincinnati, O. july 14 4m tues thur sat m h

RELIABLE MAN to handle agents for telephone tablet. Pays $5,000 a year. Enclose stamp. Victory Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O. aug 1-1mo sat

FIRST-CLASS BAKER at once. No other need apply. W. R. Mansfield, Opelika, Ala.

HELP WANTED—To sell Bryan and Bryan and Sewall combination buttons; big profits, quick sales. Sample button and terms 10 cents. Campaign B. & B. Co., box 84, Atlanta, Ga. aug 19 5t

WANTED—Good men to place Equitable Building and Loan Association stock in Georgia; loans promptly made; salary and commission; reference. George A. Smith, general manager, Exchange Bank building, Macon, Ga. aug 9 14t

WANTED—An idea. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write John Wedderburn & Co., dept. 4, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of inventions wanted. May 31-12m

SALESMEN for our Bryan and McKinley cigars; $30 weekly and expenses; experience unnecessary. Folk Ritchie & Co., St. Louis, Mo. aug6-30t

HELP WANTED—Female.

CANVASSERS WANTED—Either ladies or gentlemen can make from $75 to $100 per month selling my goods, a household necessity. For particulars, address L. S. Kildow, Roseville, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

AN EXPERIENCED MILLINER desires position for the fall; good references. Apply at once to Lock Box 33, Oglethorpe, Ga. aug 20 3t

WANTED—Salesmen.

SALESMEN WANTED—For old established brands cigars, exclusively, or as side line; salary or commission. Address, with stamp, W. J. Llipfert & Co., Winston, N. C. aug 19 22

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

WE HAVE facilities for doing the very finest quality of typewriter-repairing at lowest prices consistent with the character of work. Have your machine repaired and made to do as good work as when new. All makes of typewriters repaired. W. T. Crenshaw, No. 13 East Alabama street. aug16—1m.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.,

FOR RENT—10-room brick residence with all modern improvements, 99 Capitol ave., two blocks from the capitol; rent very low. Apply to J. A. Fitten. aug 22 2t sat sun

ONE 8, one 10 and one 12-room house, handsomely finished, and in perfect repair; all modern conveniences, on Forrest avenue and Jackson street. Apply at 272 Forrest avenue. aug 16 7-t

MISCELLANEOUS.

GET FLOORING and ceiling at bargain prices. South Georgia Lumber Co., 62 W. Hunter. 'Phone 532. aug 16—6t

WEAR a campaign bow and startle the town. Price 30 cents, postpaid. Campaign Bow and Button Company, box 84, Atlanta, Ga. aug13-10t

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

W. T. CRENSHAW, 13 East Alabama st., has some very fine second-hand Remington typewriters for sale at very low prices. aug 16 3-t sun wed sat

W. T. CRENSHAW, No. 13 East Alabama street, sells Remington Standard typewriters and supplies. aug16—sun-wed-fri aug 16 3-t sun wed sat

WE REPAIR typewriters of all makes at very lowest possible prices, and guarantee the work. W. T. Crenshaw, 13 East Alabama street. aug16—1m

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Second hand saloon fixtures, 22 of them; all sizes, any price from $100 to $620; must sell; write quick to American Saloon Fixture Co., Cincinnati, O. aug25 4w wed sat mon

RESTAURANT OUTFIT for sale cheap. Formerly used by Mr. Vignaux; in lots. J. H. James. aug 20 3t

100,000 SECOND-HAND BRICK for sale at Austell building, Forsyth street bridge. aug 19 4t

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$85 AVERAGE weekly net income with $250 invested; safe, conservative; prospectus, proofs free. F. Daly, 1263 Broadway, New York. aug16-1m

MONEY TO LOAN.

GEORGE S. MAY, private banker, 706 Temple Court. Loans on collateral and Atlanta real estate; principals only; apply direct to me; lowest rates; best terms. july2-tf

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office, fifth floor Temple Court. Joseph N. Moody, cashier.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. apr15-6m

MONEY TO LOAN straight at 5, 5½, 6 and 7 per cent for five years on real estate in Fulton and DeKalb counties; also monthly payment plan; purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, No. 2 North Broad street. may24-tf

T. W. BAXTER & CO. make loans on choice, improved Georgia farm lands a specialty at very low rate of interest. If security is satisfactory rate will be made so. No. 219 Norcross building, Atlanta. june27-12m

SHORT and long loans on easy terms; notes bought; money on hand; no delay. Sam C. Dean, attorney-at-law, rooms 11-13, 37½ Whitehall street.

WE LEND MONEY for building homes, paying off mortgages; also purchase money notes bought. Rates, 5 to 8 per cent; long time. Call at headquarters, 811 Equitable building. july8 6m

STRAIGHT LOANS at lowest rates on improved Atlanta real estate, without commissions; money in bank; no delay. Apply direct to E. S. McCandless, No. 9 East Alabama street.

W. T. CRENSHAW, No. 13 East Alabama street, does fire insurance, accident insurance, Fidelity bonds insurance and Plate Glass insurance and lends money. Also sells Remington Standard typewriters and supplies. aug16—1m

GUARANTEED 7 per cent investment; ample security. Call on or address J. S. Russell, 220 Temple Court. aug21-4t-e o d

REAL ESTATE LOANS, 6, 7 and 8 per cent; money here; will call to see you. Charles E. Moody, 508 Temple Court. aug21-1m

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—Several young men can get comfortable rooms and good fare at very reasonable rates; location central and desirable. 93 Auburn avenue, corner Courtland. aug8-5t

THE NEW PARK HOTEL, first-class $2 house, Macon, Ga. Free bus. aug13-7t

BOARD WANTED.

I WANT permanent board for my wife, five-year-old child and myself, in private family where there are and will be no other boarders. I prefer to be on or near Peachtree and some distance out. Address, stating location and terms, "Huff," care Constitution. sat sun

BUILDING MATERIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE—We have rented out our lumber yard, at 33 Ivy street, and are compelled to give possession at once. We have a large stock of lumber, doors, sash, blinds and all kinds of building material that we will sell at surprisingly low figures. W. S. Bell & Bro. aug 22 7t

GET OUR PRICES on flooring and ceiling. We are making a run on it. So. Ga. Lumber Co., 62 W. Hunter. 'Phone 532. aug16—6t

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Agents, $20 a week sure to workers. No capital needed. New goods. New plan. Sells at sight. Every family needs it. H. S. Co., box 424, Cincinnati, O. june6-3m-sat

NEDERLAND Life Insurance Company, (limited). Established 1858. Amsterdam, Holland. United States branch, main office New York city. Laukota & Judd, general managers southern dept. Decker building, Union square, New York, writes the most attractive and easiest-selling policies of any company; reliable and energetic agents wanted all over Georgia. Apply with references, to A. L. Mitchell, general agent for Georgia, Athens, Ga. july-29-30t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE pointer dogs. William Snyder, Tate, Ga. aug 20 3t

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Located in a growing city of 5,000 people; large mountain and city trade; old summer resort; business all the year; will sell at invoice, about $2,300; fine chance for an enterprising druggist; good reasons. Address "Druss," Box 144, Gainesville, Ga. aug21-3t

PERSONAL.

LOOK FOR AD. of Glenn Grocery Co. and save money.

BRYAN BOW—The most unique and artistic campaign novelty ever used and a beautiful piece of neckwear combined. Made like a small United States flag, with medallion of Bryan in the center. Bow and medallion are separable so that the button can be worn on coat if desired. Striking and original; creates a sensation wherever worn. String bow for standing and shield bow for turn down collars. Price 30 cents, post paid. Campaign Bow and Button Company, box 84, Atlanta, Ga. aug13-10t

STOPPED, HAS IT?

Well, a watch will not run forever. It must be cleaned and oiled occasionally. We suppose this is what yours needs, so bring it in and we will give it proper attention.

Julius R. Watts & Co.
Jewelers, 57 Whitehall.

Cash Paid for Old Gold & Silver.

Security Warehouse Co.

The only strictly storage warehouse in Atlanta; facilities the best.
Rates the lowest.
Bonded, and issues negotiable receipts.
FOUNDRY ST. AND W. & A. R. R.

LOST.

LOST—Three notes payable to order L. M. & W. H. Arnold, given by James A. Burns; think were left on desk at Third National bank. Finder will please return to undersigned and very much oblige. L. M. & W. H. Arnold, care 375 Fraser street.

LOST—Between Fulton cotton mills and Southern Furniture Co., pair of gold eye glasses. Finder return to 19 Kimball house and receive reward.

LOST—Large white setter dog with black ears and black spot over hips on back; answers to name of Doc. Return to Perry Chisolm, at 132 South Pryor and get reward. aug21-3t.

LOST—A Lefever hammerless shotgun No. 23,376 and tan leather case. If finder will return to Captain J. Van Holt Nash, No. 10 North Forsyth street, will pay liberal reward and ask no questions. aug 20 3t

MONEY can always be had on good notes and collaterals. Checks and Drafts on city and out-of-town Banks cashed after regular banking hours. TOLLESON'S BANK, 21 and 23 SECOND FLOOR INMAN BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

For Rent

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 North Broad, Corner Walton.

35-r. h., 71 Marietta	$120 00
7-r. h., 268 Courtland	25 00
8 rooms, 162½ Decatur	25 00
9-r. h., 93 Nelson, partly furnished	30 00
7-r. h., 24 Cooper	20 00
5-r. h., 53 Hayden	20 00
7-r. h., 58 Pratt	25 00
7-r. h., 260 East Cain	25 00
9-r. h., 251 Capitol avenue	40 00
9-r. h., 62 N. Forsyth	30 00
8-r. h., 85 Angier ave., Sep. 1st	30 00
8-r. h., 15 Highland ave	30 00
8-r. h., 42 Gilmer, Sep. 1st	35 00
9-r. h., 179 W. Hunter	35 00
5-r. h., Twelfth st., at Peachtree	12 50
6-r. h., 225 Crumley	20 00

We move tenants free. See notice.

For Rent by Mallard & Stacy, Real Estate and Renting Agents, 205-207 Equitable Building—Telephone 1209.

5-r. h., Hood	$12 50
5-r. h., Gilmer	15 00
6-r. h., W. Harris	20 00
7-r. h., Peeples, West End	22 50
7-r. h., Ivy	25 00
7-r. h., Courtland	25 00
8-r. h., Highland ave	25 00
8-r. h., Cain	25 00
8-r. h., Spring	35 00
9-r. h., Courtland	40 00
10-r. h., Capitol ave	45 00
10-r. h., Washington	35 00
12-r. h., Spring	75 00
12-r. h., Walton, furnished	100 00

And a large list of other desirable houses in all parts of the city. aug 9—1m

PATENTS Promptly procured and sold. Write for pamphlet. All about it. Chandlee, Chandlee & Ward, Kiser Building, Atlanta.

FOR RENT

By C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall St.

38-room hotel, Trinity avenue and Forsyth street	$125 00
Upper floor, 149 W. Mitchell street, for hotel or light manufacturing	50 00
Central store, 12 W. Mitchell street	40 00
Central store, 25 W. Mitchell street	50 00
10-r. h., 52 Auburn avenue	55 00
9-r. h., 66 Highland avenue	22 50
8-r. h., 106 Trinity avenue	20 00
8-r. h., 567 Woodward avenue	20 00
7-r. h., 66 Irwin street	20 00
7-r. h., 24 Piedmont ave	25 00
6-r. h., 111 Ivy	25 00
7-r. h., 265 Woodward avenue	20 00
7-r. h., 113 East Georgia avenue	20 00
6-r. h., 125 Loyd street	22 50
6-r. h., 246 East Cain street	17 50
6-r. h., 92 Orange street	18 00
6-r. h., 37 Hardison street	15 00
5-r. h., East Harris street (Sep. 1st)	12 50
5-r. h., 534 Pulliam street	12 50
4-r. h., 6 Brotherton street	8 00
4-r. h., Ridge and Pryor streets	15 00
5-r. h., 18 Brotherton street	15 00
8-r. h., 286 Washington street	35 00

aug9-2m

FOR RENT

We have for rent to an acceptable tenant a lovely 10-room house, and is a corner, known as one of the Winship houses and under No. 183 Ivy street. These houses are well built and very prettily arranged and is now undergoing a thorough overhauling and will be in perfect condition by September 1st. As to price and further particulars call on or address John J. Woodside, the renting agent, 50 North Broad street, city.



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BRANAN OUT AGAIN

If Tom Cobb Stays in the Race Charley Will Enter, Too.

WILL RUN AS INDEPENDENT

Thinks He Deserves Precedence Over Ta! Ra! Ra!

DECLARES THAT COBB WORKED FOR LON

Branan Believes the People Are Ready To Indorse Him—Tom Will Not Get Out.

Another Richmond in the field.

Charles I. Branan has followed in the footsteps of Thomas R. R. Cobb and shied his castor in the ring as an independent candidate for congress from the fifth district.

The following telegram was received last night:

"Indian Spring, Ga., August 21.—Editor Constitution: For certain reasons I did not announce as an independent candidate for congress notwithstanding I had good cause to do so, and my record both in private and public life has made the populists my friends, but if Mr. Tom Cobb, who voted and worked for the nomination of Colonel Livingston, continues in the race, I will ask my friends, both democrats and populists, to support me in preference to him and thereby indorse my actions in the legislature for reform in state affairs.
"CHARLES I. BRANAN."

Mr. Cobb was seen last night in regard to Mr. Branan's telegram. He said that it did not affect his position in the slightest. He has not withdrawn from the race for congress and does not intend to do so, unless the populist congressional convention, which is to meet in this city next Thursday, should put out another candidate, in which case he will withdraw.

He says that he is not seeking an indorsement from the populists and will not work to secure it, but without it he will not continue in the race against Livingston. He intends to rest on his oars after making his speech today in Covington from the same platform from which Mr. Watson will deliver an address.

In that speech Mr. Cobb will state his position and explain the platform on which he asks the support of the voters of the district.

His platform has been a subject of much speculation. Until last night he had not announced his position further than to state that he was for Watson in preference to Arthur Sewall for vice president. To The Constitution Mr. Cobb last night announced his position for the first time. Here it is:

"I stand flat-footed on every plank of the populist platform as adopted by the national democracy at Chicago."

With that sentence he will open his speech today at Covington. That in brief expresses his position. He will dilate and expand that sentence in an elaborate and exhaustive speech, elucidating its meaning and defining his position so that there can be no doubt as to where he stands. He will treat the platform exhaustively, but through it all he will insist that he stands "flat-footed on every plank of the populist platform as adopted by the national democracy at Chicago."

Cobb Has Not Withdrawn.

It was reported about town yesterday that Cobb had withdrawn from the race. This was emphatically denied by Mr. Cobb.

"I am still a candidate," he said, "but if I do not receive the indorsement of the populist party at their congressional convention I shall withdraw from the race. I expect to go with Mr. Watson to Covington and will make a speech from the same platform with him in which I expect to give my position in regard to the congressional race in detail."

Why He Went to Thomson.

Mr. Cobb was asked about his visit to Mr. Watson in Thomson, the home of the populist leader. "I went to Thomson to see Mr. Watson at the request of the Bryan and Watson Club, of New York," said Mr. Cobb, "which requested me very urgently to urge Mr. Watson to come to New York at an early date and reply to Bourke Cockran's arraignment of silver.

"Mr. Bryan has refused to enter into joint debate with any lesser man than his opponent for the presidency, William McKinley, and the Bryan and Watson Club is exceedingly anxious to have Mr. Watson reply to Cockran in Mr. Bryan's stead.

"When I was in New York I promised the members of that club to do all in my power to get Mr. Watson to visit New York and make a speech during the campaign. That was before Bourke Cockran had made his speech in Madison Square Garden. Since that speech I have received other letters from them in which they were more insistent than ever that Mr. Watson should come, not to make a general campaign speech as was at first desired, but to answer directly the arguments presented by Bourke Cockran in his gold speech.

Watson Wanted in New York.

"I was assured that Mr. Watson would receive an ovation, and I knew from what I had seen of the growing silver sentiment in the metropolis, that this promise was not made thoughtlessly, but would be fulfilled to the letter. If Mr. Watson should go to New York he would fill the Madison Square Garden as no other man save Bryan has yet filled it, and I think it would be a wise thing for Mr. Watson to do, as it would present his case to the voters of the country more clearly than anything else that could possibly be done. It would win him more votes than any move that could be made at this time. That is the reason why I went to Mr. Watson's home and urged him to accept.

Watson Will Not Accept.

"Mr. Watson told me that he was in the hands of the populist national campaign committee and that he could not well accept the invitation of the Bryan and Watson Club. I do not think he will go, as his engagements are already made far ahead. He will devote himself principally to the south and west. He will make a big speech at Dallas, Tex., and then speak in several western states. The populist campaign committee of Georgia are very eager to have him devote as much of his time as possible to the work in this state, and he will probably serve them every day that he possibly can."

"How about the report that you consulted Mr. Watson in regard to the platform on which you would go before the people in your race for congress?" Mr. Cobb was asked.

He laughed good-humoredly and declared that the report was originated as a joke.

"I did not mention a platform to Mr. Watson," said Mr. Cobb. "I am thoroughly capable of selecting my own platform without consulting Mr. Watson or anybody else."

Pure blood is the safeguard of health. Keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would always be well.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Hon. Arthur S. Somers, United States civil service commissioner, of Washington city, has taken the stump for Bryan and intends to make several campaign speeches during the campaign.

Two or three years ago Mr. Somers started on a tour of the southern states. When he arrived in Baltimore he was prevailed upon by his friends to make a speech on the silver question. His success was of such a character that he has made up his mind, in response to the earnest solicitation of many friends, to return to Maryland and renew his missionary labors in that state.

In speaking of his trip Mr. Somers said: "The people of Maryland are strongly in favor of free coinage and will vote that ticket in the coming election. Maryland can be relied upon for at least 10,000 majority."

One of the leading Italians of New York, Hon. James P. Tossini, states in a recent interview with a staff correspondent of The Brooklyn Citizen that the New York Italians will vote as a unit for Bryan. "There is no doubt," said he, "as to how the Italians in this city feel on the silver question. As soon as Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance is made public we will organize clubs in the different wards in which there are Italian residents. I shall first form one in the ninth ward, where there is a large Italian colony; another in the fifth ward and another in the second. After them I shall pay my respects to my compatriots who populate the vicinity of the Hamilton ferry, and in this work I shall be greatly assisted by my friend, Vincent D'Agrosa, who is not only a man of great influence among our people, but one of sound sense and judgment. Clubs will also be formed in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth wards, and our work will extend throughout the entire city.

"I believe that Mr. Bryan will sweep the country. That the Italians believe so I am positive, for many of them have come to me to ask my advice. I find that the sentiment among them is for the free coinage of silver and they sincerely believe that if this is effected, money will be plentiful and that there will be more prosperity in this country than there has been for twenty years. Italians who come here and become citizens, as all of them do, have the interest of the country at heart as well as native-born Americans; consequently, any project which has for its purpose the benefit of the general public and the improvement of their condition interests them. So far as I am personally concerned, I think that the election of Mr. Bryan and the free coinage of silver will be a benefit to the country at large.

"Despite what any one says, a dollar will be worth a dollar, with the government guarantee upon its face, and will be a dollar which cannot be controlled by a few goldbugs. Business will prosper and the wealth of the country will be more evenly distributed among the masses. This in itself will increase the confidence of business men, and, as soon as this silver scare is over, will insure the opening of factories which have long been closed, and in the giving of work to all who desire to apply for it.

"The better element of the Italians, the most of whom are stanch democrats, see this, and believe that the majority should rule, and will therefore support without hesitation the Chicago nominee and the platform adopted."

Touching upon the visit of Lord Chief Justice Russell, of England, who is now in this country as the guest of the American Bar Association, a writer in The Chicago Times-Herald recalls the generous treatment which England in times past has accorded to distinguished American visitors. Says the writer in question:

"Our first chief justice, John Jay, was appointed by Washington envoy extraordinary in 1794 to proceed to London for the purpose of making a treaty with Great Britain concerning matters that had been passed over or omitted in the treaty of peace of 1783. The result of this mission was the treaty of comity and commerce known in our history as Jay's treaty, the centennial anniversary of which was celebrated in New York city last June. Jay remained in England over a year, and was treated with great consideration by all classes of people. Even George III was gracious to him, though he gave but scant courtesy to Americans as a rule. William Pitt, the prime minister, received him on friendly terms, while Lord Grenville, the foreign secretary, with whom the negotiations were conducted, soon learned to respect and admire his intellectual power and simplicity of character.

"But it was with Edmund Burke, Sir William Scott, the great admiralty jurist, and Lord Loughborough, lord high chancellor, that Jay loved best to associate, while he won the regard and friendship of William Wilberforce, Sir John Sinclair, Jeremy Bentham, Henry Dumas, afterwards Viscount Melville, and Dugald Stewart. With some of these he afterwards maintained a friendly correspondence.

"It is not mentioned that he visited Westminster hall to witness the administration of the English common law in its chosen seat, but his friendship with Lord Loughborough indicates that he must have attended occasionally the high court of chancery. In company with the lord chancellor he witnessed that ceremony of ancient institution called the 'trial of the pyx,' that takes place annually at the English mint. This is the testing of the standard of gold and silver coins, and is so called from the 'pyx,' or chest in which the coins to be examined are kept.

"After the conclusion of the treaty Jay continued a number of months longer in London enjoying many social functions. He returned to find himself elected governor of New York. To accept this station he resigned the chief justiceship. Jay was succeeded on the bench first by John Rutledge, of South Crolina, whom the senate refused to confirm, and then by Oliver Ellsworth.

"In 1799 John Adams appointed Chief Justice Ellsworth, William Vans Murray and Governor William R. Davies, of North Carolina, as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the French republic, with full powers to discuss and settle by a treaty all controversies between the United States and France. It will be remembered that we were then almost at war with France. The envoys sailed in November, 1799, passed through Spain, and after many delays reached Paris the following March. A treaty, or convention, having been finally arranged, Ellsworth determined to visit England before returning home. On his arrival in London in the autumn of 1800 he became an object of marked attention. His reputation as a statesman and as the chief justice of the United States had preceded him, and he was received in the most distinguished manner by the leading public men, as well as by the bench and bar.

"His reception in Westminster hall was particularly gratifying, and his simple, but dignified, manner won him great regard from the lawyers. Lord Chief Justice Kenyon invited him to a seat on the bench, and he was present at a trial in which the counsel were Erskine, famed for his eloquence; Law, afterwards Lord Ellenborough; Garrow, the most celebrated of cross-examiners, and John Scott, subsequently Lord Eldon.

"Many attentions were bestowed upon the American, and the bar was curious to know from him how the common law stood transplanting. The American republic was an unknown land to the English people generally, and its inhabitants were supposed to be a cross between the English and the Indians. This mixture of two distinct races led to a number of amusing misconceptions on the part of some of the English lawyers, who were curious to know how the law of descent operated under such circumstances. 'Pray, Mr. Chief Justice,' inquired Garrow of him, 'in what cases do the half-blood in America take by descent?' Ellsworth was at some pains to make them understand that there was no mixture of Indian blood in the American people, and that they were full-blooded Europeans by descent. While still in England Ellsworth forwarded to President Adams his resignation of the chief justiceship. Soon afterwards he returned to his native land.

"Thus it will be seen that the visits of Lord Coleridge and of Lord Russell to this country are simply return calls."

A QUESTION RAISED

Must Winning Electors Receive Majority of All the Votes Cast?

THE LAW ON THE SUBJECT

The Statute Does Not Appear To Be Explicit.

ELECTION MAY FALL TO THE LEGISLATURE

A Rendering of the Law Will Be Necessary in Case the Vote Cast Causes Doubt.

Is a majority vote necessary to give the electoral vote of Georgia to any candidate for president or vice president?

The existence of three electoral tickets in the field has brought this question to the front and it is now being asked with much concern by politicians of all shades of belief.

It appears from the law on the subject, all of which is given below, that the successful ticket must receive a majority of all the votes cast.

The question on this point was raised last week at the democratic campaign headquarters and has been fully investigated by the politicians. What bearing this law will have upon the result of the presidential election in Georgia each man must figure out for himself.

Heretofore the question has never been raised in Georgia, nor in any other state. In New York in 1884, when Cleveland defeated Blaine by about 1,200 votes, he did not have a majority of the vote of the state, as there was a heavy scattering vote for other candidates, and such was not necessary in New York, nor is it in any other state.

The question arises now is a majority vote necessary in Georgia? It will be seen from reading the law that it does not say a majority "of the whole vote cast." Does it refer, therefore, to the majority of the highest man over the man next below him, which would in effect be a plurality, or does it refer to a majority of the total vote cast? When this is meant it is generally so stated in law. In this instance it is not.

Heretofore it has never been necessary to invoke this law in Georgia, as the democratic electors have always received a majority of the total vote cast. This year they probably will not, although there is no question of their receiving a plurality. But if a plurality vote does not suffice under the law then Georgia's electoral vote must be settled by the legislature. Of course this depends upon the construction of the law and over this the question has been raised.

All the law bearing on the subject is presented below. It was carefully compiled by a prominent Atlanta lawyer:

Code of Georgia—"Section 1311. On Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1868, and every fourth year thereafter, until altered by act of congress, there shall be an election for electors of president and vice president of the United States.

"Section 1312. On the twentieth day after said election shall have taken place, it is the duty of the governor to consolidate the several returns and immediately notify those persons of their election who have received a vote amounting to a majority, and to require their attendance at the capitol on the last Monday before the first Wednesday in December thereafter to cast the vote of the state on the Wednesday following at 12 o'clock m."

This is based upon the revised statutes of the United States, sections 131-2-3-4-5. The revised statutes of the United States, in making provisions for the election of presidential electors, do not provide whether a majority or a plurality is requisite, but use the following language:

"Section 131. Except in case of a presidential election prior to the ordinary period, as specified in sections 147 to 149, inclusive, when the offices of president and vice president both become vacant, the electors of president and vice president shall be appointed, in each state, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in every fourth year succeeding every election of a president and vice president.

"Section 132. The number of electors shall be equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the several states are by law entitled at the time when the president and vice president to be chosen come into office; except, that where no apportionment of representatives has been made after any enumeration, at the time of choosing electors, the number of electors shall be according to the then existing apportionment of senators and representatives.

"Section 133. Each state may, by law, provide for the filling of any vacancies which may occur in its college of electors, when such college meets to give its electoral vote.

"Section 134. Whenever any state has held an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and has failed to make a choice on the day prescribed by law, the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day in such a manner as the legislature of such state may direct.

"Section 135. The electors for each state shall meet and give their report upon the first Wednesday in December in the year in which they are appointed, at such place, in each state, as the legislature of such state shall direct."

The congress, on February 3, 1887, and October 19, 1888, changed the above provisions of the revised statutes by providing that the electors of each state shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such place in each state as the legislature of such state shall direct; and by providing that all acts and preceedings of said electors and other officer of this state relating to the electoral votes thereof, shall conform to said acts of congress. The acts of congress referred to in section two use the following language:

"Section 2. That if any state shall have provided by laws enacted prior to the day fixed for the appointment of the electors for its final determination of any controversy or contest concerning the appointment of all or any of the electors of such state, by judicial or other methods or procedures, and such determination shall have been made at least six days before the time fixed for the meeting of the electors, such determination made pusuant to such law so existing on said day and made at least six days prior to the said time of meeting of the electors, shall be conclusive, and shall govern in the counting of the electoral votes as provided in the constitution, and as hereinafter regulated, so far as the acertainment of the electors appointed by such state is concerned.

"Section 3. That it shall be the duty of the executive of each state as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the appointment of electors in such state, by the final ascertainment, to communicate, under the seal of the state, to the secretary of state of the United States, a certificate of such ascertainment of the electors appointed, setting forth the names of such electors and the canvass or other ascertainment under the laws of such state of the number of votes given or cast for each person for whose appointment any and all votes have been given or cast;

"And it shall also thereupon be the duty of the executive of each state to deliver to the electors of such state, on or before the day on which they are required, by the preceding section, to meet the same certificate, in triplicate, under the seal of the state;

"And such certificate shall be inclosed and transmitted by the electors at the same time and in the same manner as is provided by law for transmitting by such electors, to the seat of government the lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice president," etc.

The Georgia legislature in 1888 amended the code so as to conform to the revised statutes of the United States (acts of congress approved February 3, 1887, and October 19, 1888) by changing date to "second Monday in January next following their appointment," instead of December, and by requiring that all acts and proceedings of said electors and other officers of this state relating to the electoral votes thereof, shall conform to said acts of congress. (See Georgia laws of 1888, page 33).

BEYOND FOUR SCORE YEARS.

A Physician Who Says That Life Can Be Lengthened.

A well-known (English physician and student of hygiene, Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, announces that the three-years and ten generally supposed to be the term of human life is forty years short of the time average people "who take care of themselves" ought to live.

Sir Benjamin, who is himself over seventy, and in excellent health, explains how this age may be reached. He would deny to his superannuated, not to say superfluous veteran, both alcohol and tobacco; the flowing bowl in both kinds would be forbidden him. As some people eat to live, so he would neither drink nor smoke with the same object.

Great temperance in the eating of meat is also necessary. Regular exercise must be taken at all ages. Sir Benjamin himself rides a bicycle.

His rules are not very sensational or exacting, but he points out that very few at present attempt to follow them. If they did, he is sure that seven out of ten persons would live to be 110. Apparently, they prefer eating, smoking and drinking during a shorter life.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skilful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

N. R. FOWLER. .. ..Auctioneer.

Executors' Sale.

Georgia, Fulton County.—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the May term, 1896, will be sold, before the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in September, 1896, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of Mrs. M. W. McWhorter, towit: One-half interest in houses and lot situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Ga., commencing at the northeast corner of Reed and Glenn streets and extending north along the east side of Reed street fifty (50) feet, thence east ninety (90) feet, more or less, to property of R. P. Bush, thence south fifty (50) feet to Glenn street, and thence along Glenn street west ninety (90) feet, more or less, to the beginning point; said lot having thereon two (2) four (4) room tenement houses, the same being a portion of land lot number fifty-three (53) in the 14th district of said county; the remaining half interest being the property of John T. Simonton, will be offered for sale at the same time. Titles perfect. Sold for the purpose of distribution. Terms cash.

JOHN T. SIMONTON, Executor.

aug8-15 22 29 sat

FOR SALE.

$4,500.00 Will Buy an Established MANUFACTURING BUSINESS In the City of Atlanta.

Goods yield a profit of 100 per cent; product sold to the jobbing trade only; territory unlimited; good reason for selling, which will be made known to purchaser. An energetic man can clear his investment in six months. Investigate if you desire a profitable business. Do not write unless you mean business. Address "Wholesale Manufacturer," care Atlanta Constitution.
aug21-6t

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NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON. [London-Paris.] Sailing at 10 a. m.

PARIS	Aug. 26	ST. PAUL	Sept. 9
NEW YORK	Aug. 29	PARIS	Sept. 16
ST. LOUIS	Sept. 2	NEW YORK	Sept. 19

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.

SOUTHWARK........Wednesday, Aug. 26, noon
NOORDLAND........Wednesday, Sept. 2, noon
FRIESLAND........Wednesday, Sept. 9, noon
KENSINGTON......Wednesday, Sept. 16, noon

International Navigation Co.
Piers 14 and 15, North river. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.
ED. E. KIRBY, Agent, 12 Kimball House.

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From any complaint peculiar to their sex—such as Profuse, Painful, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation are soon restored to health by

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It is a combination of remedial agents which has been used with the greatest success for more than 25 years, and known to act specifically with and on the organs of Menstruation, and recommended for such complaints only. It never fails to give relief and restore the health of the suffering woman. It should be taken by the girl just budding into womanhood; when menstruation is Scant Suppressed, Irregular or Painful, and all delicate women should use it, for its tonic properties, which have a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening the system by driving through the proper channels all impurities.



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Of our light and medium weight Summer Suits and Trousers

AT 1/3 LESS

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MATINEE 2.30,
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TONIGHT
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10c, 20c and 30c.

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Sunday Evening at 8 p. m.
See Programme in Sunday's Paper.
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RAILWAY:-: SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†35	Washington	5 20 am	†30	Columbus, Ga	5 25 am
†13	Jacksonville	5 50 am	†35	Greenville	6 00 am
† 8	Chattanooga	7 00 am	† 8	Brunswick	7 20 am
†26	Tallapoosa	8 20 am	†13	Chattanooga	7 30 am
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am	†12	Richmond	7 50 am
†27	Columbus	10 30 am	†38	Washington	12 00 n'n
†19	Fort Valley	10 35 am	† 9	Chattanooga	1 20 pm
† 9	Macon	11 30 am	†21	Fort Valley	4 05 pm
†38	Birmingham	11 40 am	†10	Macon	4 05 pm
†10	Chattanooga	1 30 pm	†37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
†37	Washington	3 55 pm	†28	Columbus	4 25 pm
† 7	Brunswick	8 15 pm	18	Mt. Airy	4 35 pm
†14	Chattanooga	8 15 pm	†25	Tallapoosa	6 20 pm
†11	Richmond	9 30 pm	†14	Jacksonville	8 35 pm
†20	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	† 7	Chattanooga	1000pm
†36	Gr'nv'le, Miss	10 30 pm	†36	Washington	1115pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPAT TO	
101	Hapeville	6 45 am	100	Hapeville	5 40 am
† 3	Savannah	7 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	† 2	Savannah	7 30 am
11	Macon	10 45 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 50 am	108	Hapeville	12 15 pm
109	Hapeville	2 00 pm	110	Hapeville	2 45 pm
111	Hapeville	4 00 pm	† 12	Macon	4 10 pm
113	Hapeville	6 05 pm	112	Hapeville	4 35 pm
115	Hapeville	7 20 pm	114	Hapeville	6 10 pm
† 1	Savannah	8 05 pm	† 4	Savannah	7 50 pm
‡117	Hapeville	10 40 am	‡116	Hapeville	9 00 am
‡119	Hapeville	2 45 pm	‡118	Hapeville	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
† 3	Nashville	7 00 am	† 2	Nashville	8 05 am
73	Rome	8 30 am	† 6	Chattanooga	3 00 pm
† 5	Chattanooga	12 10 pm	72	Rome	5 30 pm
† 1	Nashville	7 30 pm	† 4	Nashville	8 20 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
12	Newnan	7 35 am	†35	Montgomery	5 35 am
14	College Park	10 00 am	11	College Park	8 10 am
†38	Selma	11 40 am	13	Palmetto	11 50 am
16	Palmetto	2 20 pm	†33	Montgomery	2 15 pm
18	College Park	3 50 pm	15	College Park	2 30 pm
†34	Montgomery	6 30 pm	†37	Selma	4 20 pm
†36	Selma	11 05 pm	17	Newnan	5 45 pm
‡26	Newnan	10 20 am	‡27	Newnan	1 00 pm

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
† 3	Augusta	5 00 am	† 2	Augusta	7 15 am
9	Covington	7 45 am	†28	Augusta	2 55 pm
†27	Augusta	12 15 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
† 1	Augusta	6 10 pm	† 4	Augusta	11 10 pm

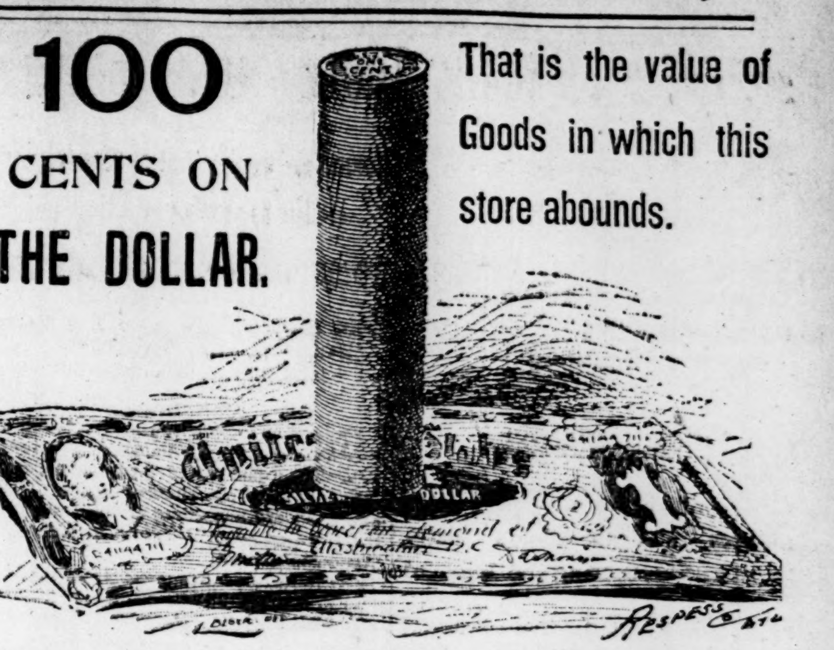
Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
† 41	Norfolk	5 20 am	†402	Washington	11 45 am
†403	Washington	6 45 pm	† 38	Norfolk	8 10 pm

Middle Georgia and Atlantic Ry. Co.

Lv Atlanta	7:15 a. m.,	*11:10 p. m
Ar Milledgeville	*4:15 a. m.,	1:00 p. m
Lv Milledgeville	6:30 a. m.,	1:30 p. m
*Ar Atlanta	12:15 p. m.,	6:10 p. m

Daily. ‡Sunday only. Other trains daily except Sunda



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$4,500 buys 7-room house, all modern improvements, lot 51x200, on Crew street, close in; $2,000 cash, balance to suit.
5-ROOM cottage, large shady lot, fronting electric car line at East End, to exchange for small farm close to city worth about $2,000.
$700 buys 3-room house, front and back porches, lot 25x100, on Powers street; easy terms.
$2,750 buys 6-room house and three acres of land with frontage of 552 feet on street near Kimball house dairy; nice suburban home.
FOR SALE or exchange, 40 acres of land, one-half cleared, balance in high state of cultivation; houses and barn to accommodate 12 head of stock; six miles from center of city on Sandtown road.
$325 buys lot 100x200 on Sanders avenue, near Soldiers' home line; reduced from $500.
CHEAP piece of property on Forsyth st.; want an offer.
BIG BARGAIN in land fronting Peachtree, Southern railway and Decatur road.
MONEY TO LOAN at reasonable rates; no delay.
ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
28 Peachtree Street.

G. W. ADAIR, FORREST ADAIR.

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I HAVE a customer who will buy a 50-acre farm somewhere from four to seven miles on the south side of Atlanta.

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I have for rent four of the largest and best business houses in the city for strictly first-class, extensive wholesale or retail firms. They are situated on Peachtree, Alabama, North and South Pryor steets. Each consists of large storeroom, basement and upper floors. I am ready to show them and will make reasonable rates on a good, safe lease. G. W. Adair, No. 14 Wall street.

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$50 FRONT foot for one of the prettiest lots on the Boulevard, eighty-foot front. Very, very cheap.
WANTED—Cheap lot on north side for cheap houses.
OFFICE 12 E. Alabama street. Telephone 363.

Real Estate Bargains

6-r. h. and hall, E. Ellis, 50x150, $3,300.
7-r. h., Courtland avenue, $3,000.
Three 2-room houses, near W. Fair, $500.
45x146 Merritts avenue, $1,300.
Good nice lot 50x146 to exchange for horse and buggy.
We have 20 acres near Piedmont park to exchange for farm 30 to 100 miles north of Atlanta; must be a good place; property around this is held at $500 to $1,000 per acre. Call for price and terms.
J. B. ROBERTS.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

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NEW HOUSE, Piedmont avenue, east front, lot well shaded, for sale at $6,500. Make us an offer for it.
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WASHINGTON ST.—8-room house, lot 54x140, north of Richardson street, for $5,500.
KIMBALL ST.—7-room house, large lot, covered with oak grove, $8,000.
BALTIMORE PLACE—New 7-room house, north front, reduced from $7,000 to $6,250.
BARGAIN in central property, near center of city, 50x200, alley side and in rear, for only $20,000.
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SIXTH YEAR.
Fall Term will begin Tuesday, September 1st.
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ATHENS, GEORGIA.
1858—1896. The exercises of this school will be resumed September 9th.
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ST. JOHNS college, Annapolis, Md. One hundred and eighth session begins 16th September. President Thomas Fell, Ph. D., LL. D. aug 4 36-t tues thur sat mon

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July 18-18t sat tu thur

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Next session opens September 16th. Full graduate as well as under graduate courses. Ten Fellowships for college graduates. Seven Departments. Fully equipped laboratories and museums.
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For Young Ladies will reopen Thursday, September 24.34th year. MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.
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imitation flatters; but pirates rosper on their knave ry, unless the public is warned.

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"phosphate gin."

the genuine is in "round" bottles inclosed in drab colored paste-board carton, bearing the name of

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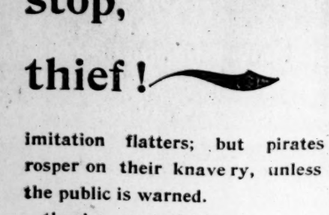
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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M.WOOLLEY,M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

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I have opened a plumbers' supply house, and can sell anything you want at wholesale prices. A. R. BUTCHER,
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July9-1y-last page, 1st col



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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

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Fancy Groceries,

FRESH MEATS
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FISH, OYSTERS
—AND—
GAME IN SEASON

Special attention to telephone orders. 'Phone No. 20. Polite clerks, quick delivery.

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One and one-half million feet of rough, sized and dressed south Georgia yellow pine lumber thrown on the market.

One hundred thousand feet plain and quartered kiln-dried white oak, poplar, ash and white pine.

ONE MILLION FEET

Moldings, 1,000 boxes window glass, 1,400 feet colored glass, 10,000 openings of

Doors, Sash and Blinds

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Orders from city and country promptly filled at lowest market drice. Terms cash.

GOLD MEN'S LETTER

Committee Sending Out a Circular Urging the Selection of Delegates

TO INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION

Gold Standard Delegates Are To Be Named in Each District To Attend the Gold Convention.

The gold standard men are preparing to send delegates to the Indianapolis convention. The committee in charge of the matter is sending out circular letters to the gold standard democrats of the state urging them to select delegates in each congressional district.

The local committee is composed of Captain T. B. Neal, Mr. George R. DeSaussure and Mr. Hooper Alexander. Yesterday afternoon they mailed to all sections of the state the following circular which suggests the plan of action whereby delegates will be named to go to Indianapolis:

"Atlanta, Ga., August 21.—To the 'Sound Money' Democrats of Georgia: The Chicago convention abandoned the time-honored principles of the democratic party and enunciated strange doctrines to which the 'sound money' democrats of Atlanta cannot subscribe. Upon a platform of this kind they nominated a man who had last acted with the populists, and who stood publicly pledged not to support the action of the democratic party unless it adopted his views, a thing which it manifestly could not do without abandoning the views of those who had always constituted the party.

"It is not our purpose to argue at this time the wisdom or unwisdom of the action or the controlling motives which animated it. We simply declare now that the platform put out at Chicago is not the democratic faith as we understand it. We feel impelled by every consideration of patriotism and self-respect to resist an innovation that threatens alike the stability of the party and the honor of the country. The currency measures formulated and proposed by the Chicago convention especially we consider a threat of public dishonesty and repudiation and as leading to undermine confidence and thereby destroy all but the most necessary industries.

"Certain well-known democrats, representing thirty-six states, who assembled voluntarily in Indianapolis this month, issued an address to the country, inviting the democrats of every state in the union who believe in adhering to true democratic principles, to send delegates to a convention at Indianapolis on September 2d, to reaffirm democratic devotion to the sound principles of good government and name candidates for president and vice president.

"Since that address was issued various gentlemen in Atlanta, who reject the new doctrines of Chicago and adhere to the faith of our fathers, have received communications from various sections of the state urging that action be taken at once looking to the representation of Georgia in the Indianapolis convention, and suggesting that any movement to that end ought to emanate from Atlanta as the capital.

"Accordingly, on the 15th of this month, at a conference of sound money democrats in Atlanta, the undersigned were appointed a committee to take the opinion of others throughout the state as to the best course to be pursued, and accordingly sent out a circular letter to as many gentlemen as they could reach whom they believed to be favorable to the maintenance of the party's integrity.

"Within five days we have received so general a response favorable to the course suggested that we made a report this day to the conference by whom we were appointed. After canvassing the answers received, it was found that a very general opinion obtained to the effect that the time was too short for an intermediate state convention, and that the various congressional districts should choose their delegates directly to the Indianapolis convention. It being understood that a convention in Georgia should be held later to ratify the action at Indianapolis and select all electoral ticket. The undersigned were accordingly instructed to communicate this opinion and request appropriate action in the various districts.

"We hereby, therefore, by the authority indicated above, invite all democrats in Georgia, who entertain or sympathize with the views above outlined, to take such action in the premises in their several congressional districts, as to them may seem most feasible for securing delegates to represent them at the Indianapolis convention.

We venture to suggest that the principal centers of population in the various districts get into communication as rapidly as possible with others in the district and agree on delegates. It will not be a bad idea if several delegates are chosen from each district, as the proportion of representation can easily be agreed upon and no want of harmony is likely to result. Even should a single county name the delegates, or if more counties than one in the same district should name different delegates, it will be satisfactory.

"This circular will be mailed to such addresses as we can get, and we urge every man receiving it, or reading it in a newspaper, to make it his own business to see that delegates are at once selected, and that no individual or county wait for others to begin.

Round trip rates have been secured from Atlanta to Indianapolis and return for $15.90, and the benefit of the rate can be secured from any point by communicating to us the name and residence of the delegate. If a party shall meet in Atlanta a through car can be had, and possibly a still lower rate secured. The delegates should, if possible, assemble here on August 31st and all leave together.

"Address all communications to George R. DeSaussure, 24 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

"T. B. NEAL,
"GEORGE R. DE SAUSSURE,
"HOOPER ALEXANDER,
"Committee."

During warm weather, bathe the face and hands, or whole person, with Pond's Extract and water. It revives, invigorates and freshens the face or person. Beware of imitations.

CRIMINAL COURT ADJOURNS.

Fall Term Convenes September 7th and Promises To Be Busy.

The city criminal court adjourned yesterday afternoon for the term.

The next term convenes September 7th, and the calendar shows a busy session ahead. Within three weeks the court has tried ninety-four cases. A number of cases were tried yesterday, all of a minor nature.

Died of Typhoid Fever.

Little Ethel, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Golden, died at the home of her parents, 32 Windsor street, after a severe illness with typhoid fever. The funeral will take place this morning from the residence and the interment will be at Hollywood.

Hammocks and Croquet Sets.

Hammocks for 50, 75, $1, $1.50 $2 and $3. Good 8-ball croquet sets for $1.25 and $1.50, to close out at

JOHN M. MILLER'S,
89 Mariettastreet, Atlanta, Ga. july1-tf

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY, 17 E. Alabama St.

Do you need a trunk, valise or pocket book? Call on us. Selling at your price. 'Phone No. 230. Trunk repairing.

Baseball and Tennis.

Balls, bats, mits, masks, home plates, tennis rackets, nets and balls, all at greatly reduced prices to close out at

JOHN M. MILLER'S
89 Mahletta street, Atlanta, Ga. july1-tf

Are You Dyspeptic?

If so, take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. A few doses will cure you. For sale everywhere.

WOODSIDE GIVES HIS SIDE.

The Husband Tells of Some of the Things in Which He Figured.

Last Wednesday an article was published in The Constitution in regard to the many troubles and trials of Mrs. Woodside. The information on which the article was based was received from what seemed to be a reliable source and was published in the belief that what was stated were facts.

Mr. Woodside, the husband of Mrs. Woodside, whose name appeared in the article, was seen yesterday and stated that he had been done an injustice and that The Constitution had been misinformed. He said:

"In regard to the article mentioned I wish some corrections made, as the article does me gross injustice, as many you have published heretofore have done, but of which I took no notice, not caring to cause myself undue notoriety when I knew the facts of the case were known to her (Mrs. Woodside's) father, mother and sister.

"In the third paragraph of the article you say she has had trouble that would have sent many a woman to the asylum long ago; that her son, Mack, is enough to drive any woman crazy. Now comes the question, who caused her all this trouble? Who caused Mack to be the nuisance he is today? Mrs. Woodside, herself, has caused her own trouble and taught Mack his street antics to attain her own ends.

"It is true that during a part of the year 1895 I was out of employment and could not provide for my family as they should have been provided for, but did the best I could under the circumstances, and when I secured a situation regularly at the Newspaper Union I then went to her and offered to do anything she would suggest to effect a reconciliation. She received my advances with scorn, would not even discuss the matter in any sense or give me any cause or reason for the way in which she was acting. Her father and mother became disgusted with her and moved out from the house in which she was living, thinking that to throw her on her own rasources would be the means of bringing us together again. But it had no effect whatever, she even refusing me admittance to the house when I visited my children, refused to let them have anything I brought them, even shoes in the coldest of the winter. It was then she began strolling the streets, carrying my poor afflicted boy with her to further her begging scheme. Matters went from bad to worse until I heard they were in want. She was then living on Simpson street. I went to the house, had her called to the door, told her my mission, renewed my propositions and offered her money then, but she refused all and shut the door in my face.

"In the meantime I began action for possession of the children. Judge Berry heard the case and, under consideration of her allowing me to support the children, allowed her to retain possession of them. From that time on she refused me admittance to her rooms, always saying she needed none of my assistance. Then she moved to that notorious resort—corner of Decatur and Collins streets—where she remained with the children until the big fire, when I took my youngest boy and little girl away by force.

"Now, in regard to the boarding house episode: Shortly after taking the two children I carried them to Mrs. Reed's on North Broad street. It was on Saturday, and not one word passed between that lady and myself in regard to paying in advance, but I told her I would give her some money the next week. On Tuesday I was thrown out of employment, and have only worked three days since. The consequence was I could not pay Mrs. Reed when I promised. Then she swore out the warrant against me and my arrest followed. In regard to your 'mysterious' woman, while I can't imagine who it could have been, I am truly glad to learn that I have one friend, for they are very scarce. And as for my 'mysterious friend' settling the case for $10, she had nothing to do with settling the case, as far as I know, and furthermore, I know it cost me $45.55 besides my note for $6 more to Mrs. Reed, making it cost me $51.55, all told, which goes to show that your reporter has been grossly imposed upon or misinformed. You furthermore say that I disappeared and Mrs. Reed knew I had no intention of paying her. I was in my usual haunts every day and had no thought of leaving; was seen every night by Mr. Thomas Bearden, one of Mrs. Reed's roomers. When I went to Mrs. Reed's I told her I was not working at the printing business then, but was working for Nace & Co., of the Atlanta Turf Commission Company, at Fort McPherson.

"Furthermore, you state that after the children were sent to the home, which I did myself, Mrs. Woodside began to look even more listless than before.' Now, any one in any manner acquainted with this case will know that that has had nothing to do with affecting her. How could the fact of knowing the children were being provided for affect such a mother, when time after time she has left them in that Decatur street 'dive' from 6 a. m. till 12 p. m. with nothing to eat and no one to look after them? Is it reasonable that if she had loved her children, she would have taken them to such a resort as that? Then how has she treated little Mack? By pinching him and by other rough treatment, forcing him to lie down on the street and kick and yell until she was given money. Is this a natural mother?

"Now, I have little more to say about this matter, and I hope I shall never have to appear in print again, and only say this to set myself right before an observant public.

"Now, in justice to me and all concerned, I can truly and candidly say that I did everything any honorable man could do to effect a reconciliation, but she met my advances with scorn and contempt, and, instead of my deserting her, she deserted me, which I can prove by her own family and many neighbors. I remain yours truly,

"R. W. WOODSIDE."

Atlanta's Campaign Song.

A new campaign song composed by an Atlanta man, entitled "Sixteen to One," has been sprung on the public. It promises to achieve great popularity, as it is tuneful and has words of stirring interest. The composer is Mr. W. C. Hafley. The song was sung last night by Guy Woodward at the Columbia theater and aroused considerable enthusiasm.

A Discovery by a Preacher.

A discovery has been made by Rev. J. W. Blosser, M. D., of this city, which marks a new era in the treatment of catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, etc of which he has made a special study for the last twenty years. The remedy is applied in a practical way, which brings it in direct contact with every affected spot. It destroys the disease germs or microbes and makes a radical cure. Its use is convenient and pleasant. He desires to place it in the hands of every sufferer and will give or mail a trial sample free to every one calling on or addressing Dr. J. W. Blosser & Son, 12 and 13 Grant building (second floor), corner Broad and Marietta streets.

All person's afflicted with dyspepsia will find immediate relief and sure cure by using Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

Glenn Grocery Co.

90 Whitehall Street.

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY!

Sweet Sugar Cured Uncanvased Hams	9c
Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon	8c
Finest Creamery Butter	20c
Arbuckle Coffee	19c
Dozen boxes best Parlor Matches	5c
Potted Ham and Tongue	3c
Armour Lunch Tongue	18c
Corn or Roast Beef	8c

TO THE RIGHT PARTY—A HALF interest in a fine cash grocery business can be had on very favorable terms on account of one of the firm retiring. Grocer, Constitution.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

Saving Extraordinary==

The Watchword.

Whatever you need in Clothing for less money than ever before. It's everybody's fortune. Surely, lowest prices ever presented in company with such elegant goods. The people know bargains at sight, that's clear. If you've money to spend for Clothing—spend it here and now. Pay just about a third.

Eads-Neel Co



At Cost! At Cost!

TRUNKS, VALISES AND TRAVELING BAGS.

THIS ENTIRE STOCK MUST GO.
EVERYTHING AT A SACRIFICE.
LOOK OUT FOR BIG BARGAINS.
ONLY 10 DAYS LONGER.

No. 2 WHITEHALL ST. Cor. Railroad.

GET YOUR . . . BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, ELECTROTYPING, Etc., Etc., of

Printing

The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company.

GEO. W. HARRISON, Manager, (State Printer.) ATLANTA, GA.
Consult them before placing your orders.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

ICE

Can supply all demands on short notice. Car lot shipments a specialty.

Standard Ice Co.,

OFFICE: WALL STREET.

Office 'Phone, 549.
West End Factory 'Phone, 934.
Marietta St. Factory Phone, 1464.
thurs sat tues

JAPANESE PILE CURE

50c. and $1 per box. 6 for $5. Japanese Pile Ointment, 25 and 50c. per box. Japanese Liver Pellets, 50 pills, 25c.

Will cure all kinds of Piles. Why suffer with this terrible disease? We give written guarantee with 6 $1.00 boxes, to refund the money if not cured. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. The Japanese Pile Cure Company, St. Paul, Minn.
HAMMACK, LUCAS & CO., Cor. Peachtree and Marietta Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

Trustee's Sale.

By authority of the deed from M. Harralson to me, recorded in deed book U 5, page 484, of the records of deeds for Fulton county, Georgia, and at the request of the holder of the past due notes secured thereby, and for the purpose of paying same, said Harralson having failed to pay them, I will sell at public outcery to highest cash bidder at courthouse door in said county, on September 1, 1896, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m. and convey to the purchaser all that certain tract of land in the city of Atlanta, in land lot 85 of the 14th district of said county, fronting 60 feet on the northeast side of Whitehall street and running back same width about 300 feet to Orange street, including an alley 10 feet wide running through said lot about 200 feet back from Whitehall street and out to Windsor street, said lot being bounded northeast by property formerly belonging to J. M. Dugger and southwest by property of Mrs. Trotti, and being more particularly described in said deed.

WM. A. CHARTERS, Trustee.
aug 8 15 22 29 sat

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOMAS W. LATHAM,
Attorney at Law, Atlanta, Ga.
220 and 222 Temple Court. Phone 288.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building, 69½ Whitehall. Telephone 520.



NERVE SEEDS...

This Famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently all nervous diseases, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Vitality, Nightly emissions, evil dreams, impotency and wasting disease caused by youthful errors or excesses. Contains no opiates. Is a nerve tonic and **BLOOD BUILDER.**

MAKE THE pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket. $1 per box; 6 for $5. By mail prepared with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Don't delay. Write to-day for FREE medical book, sent sealed, plain wrapper, with testimonials and financial references. **No WEAK STRONG** charge for consultation. Beware of imitations. Sold by us and our advertised agents. Address NERVE SEED CO., Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Sold in Atlanta, Ga., by Jacobs' Pharmacy, No. 6 Marietta St., and by Kikin Watson Drug Co., and by Brown & Allen, Druggists, No. 24 Whitehall St.
wed sat sun

Notice.

I will receive bids to furnish winter uniforms for the Atlanta police force until Monday, August 24th, at 12 o'clock, noon. The uniforms are to be made of the best quality indigo blue cloth, manufactured by either of the following mills: Middlesex, Waterloo, Assabet or Metropolitan. The uniforms are to be made and trimmed in a workman-like manner; weight of cloth for coat and vest twenty-two ounces to the yard, for pants twenty-four ounces to the yard, and for overcoats twenty-six ounces to the yard.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

A. B. CONNOLLY, Chief Police.
aug 18 19 22 23 4-t

Making Room for New Fall Goods!

They are piling in on us daily. We need room. And another thing—we don't mind "parting" with our light and medium weight suits and furnishings—Men's, Boys' and Children's—variety enough to please all—prices cut to the lowest notch.

New Fall Hats. New Fall Tailoring Novelties.

HIRSCH BROTHERS,

.....Everybody's Clothiers.....
44 Whitehall St.

Citizens' Ticket.

Indorsed by Mass Meeting Monday Evening, August 10—Subject to Primary, August 27.

FOR MAYOR:
ALBERT HOWELL.
FOR ALDERMAN NORTH SIDE:
FRANK P. RICE.
FOR ALDERMAN SOUTH SIDE.
H. A. BOYNTON.
FOR COUNCILMEN:
First Ward:
MILT P. CAMP.
Second Ward:
JUDGE R. T. DORSEY.
Third Ward:
ELDRED S. LUMPKIN.
Fourth Ward:
GEO. P. HOWARD.
Fifth Ward:
STEVE C. GLASS.
Sixth Ward:
FRANK J. HOYLE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Alderman.

I am a candidate for alderman from the south side, subject to the primary called for August 27th. I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Atlanta.
H. A. BOYNTON.

To the Voters of the City of Atlanta—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for alderman, north side, subject to primary August 27, 1896. FRANK P. RICE.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for alderman from the south side, subject to the action of the city executive committee, and ask the support of my friends and fellow citizens.
I. S. MITCHELL.

For Councilman.

For councilman first ward—Dr. W. M. Curtis. Primary election August 27th.

Atlanta, Ga., July 30.—To the Voters of Atlanta: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for council from the third ward.
G. B. BEAUCHAMP.

I respectfully announce as a candidate for the city council from the fourth ward, subject to the primary of August 27th.
GEORGE P. HOWARD.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for council from fifth ward, subject to the city primary of of August 27th.
S. C. GLASS.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for member of the city council from the sixth ward subject to the primary, August 27th. EDWARD C. PETERS,

Having been indorsed by the citizens' mass meeting at the courthouse on August 10 as candidate for council from the third ward, I respectfully announce myself as such, subject to the primary to be held on August 27, 1896.
ELDRED S. LUMKIN.

I respectfully announce that I am a candidate for the council from the sixth ward, subject to primary August 27th, and will appreciate the support of all voters.
FRANK J. HOYLE.

For City Comptroller.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of city comptroller, subject to the primary, August 27th. Mr. John F. Kelliam will be my deputy. JOHN H. GOLDSMITH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of city comptroller for the city of Atlanta, subject to primary. My assistants will be George M. Swift and W. E. Algee. GEORGE H. HOLLIDAY.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for city comptroller, subject to primary August 27th. R. G. de TREVILLE.

For City Sexton.

I am a candidate for city sexton Oakland cemetery and respectfully solicit your support upon the following claims: I am a practical builder and draftsman and in thorough touch with the progressive and business interest of our city.
J. N. T. CAWHERN.
aug16--27.

I most respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton, subject to primary August 27th.
CLARENCE STEPHENS.

CAPTAIN J. G. RUSSELL, for ten years a member of the city police and late of the Kimball house, announces himself a candidate for city sexton, subject to the democratic primary of August 27th.

Having previously served as City Sexton, I now respectfully announce myself a candidate for election to the same, subject to primary August 27th.
CHARLES F. D'ALVIGNY.

I announce myself as a candidate for city sexton, and if elected I will retire from other business and give it my personal attention.
I. C. CLARK.

I hereby respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of city sexton, subject to the primary to be held August 27, 1896. H. D. AUSTIN.

To the Voters of the City of Atlanta—I hereby announce my candidacy for city sexton, subject to the primary to be held August 27, 1896.
CAPTAIN JOHN T. MILLS.

I hereby announce myself for sexton of Oakland cemetery, subject to the primary of August 27th. I held this position from 1881 to 1891, and refer the people to my record. WILLIAM A. BONNELL.

I most respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of city sexton, subject to the action of the primary August 27th. C. G. HANNAH.

I most respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of city sexton, subject to the action of the primary of August 27th. J. J. CAMP.

D. J. O'Callaghan announces himself a candidate for city sexton. He has been employed until recently as yard boss at the Richmond and Danville shops, but now is out of employment and begs the people of Atlanta to assist him in securing the place of sexton at Oakland cemetery.

For City Treasurer.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election as city treasurer, subject to the primary August 27th.
JOSEPH T. ORME.

For City Marshal.

I announce myself as a candidate for city marshal, with Mr. A. M. Shomo as deputy, subject to the primary, August 27, 1896. WELLBORN HILL.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of city marshal, subject to primary August 27th. Mr. Alex Dittler will be associated with me as deputy. JOHN W. HUMPHRIES.

Atlanta's Ticket.

Peace and Progress.
Primary August 27th, 1896.

FOR MAYOR:
CHAS. A. COLLIER.
FOR ALDERMAN NORTH SIDE:
FRANK P. RICE.
FOR ALDERMAN SOUTH SIDE:
I. S. MITCHELL.
FOR COUNCILMEN:
First Ward:
W. M. CURTIS.
Second Ward:
R. T. DORSEY.
Third Ward:
GEO. B. BEAUCHAMP.
Fourth Ward:
GEO. P. HOWARD.
Fifth Ward:
L. P. STEPHENS.
Sixth Ward:
E. C. PETERS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For City Attorney.

I respectfully announce myself for re-election as city attorney, subject to the action of white primary election called for August 27, 1896. J. A. ANDERSON.

For City Engineer.

I respectfully announce as a candidate for re-election to the office of city engineer, subject to the primary, August 27, 1896.
R. M. CLAYTON.

For City Clerk.

I respectfully announce as a candidate for re-election for city clerk, subject to action of city executive committee. My associates in office will be T. J. Buchanan and George M. Hope. J. W. PHILLIPS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of city clerk, subject to the primary August 27, 1896. W. J. Campbell and J. P. Foster will be associated with me.
W. D. GREENE.

For Tax Collector.

I most respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of city tax collector, subject to democratic primary, August 27th. E. T. PAINE.

For Commissioner Public Works.

I respectfully announce myself for re-election to the office of commissioner of public works, subject to the action of the primary August 27, 1896.
D. G. WYLIE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Tallulah Falls, Ga.

Cliff House Table and service first-class. Reasonable rates. Address JAS. E. HICKS, Proprietor, formerly with the Kimball, Atlanta.

HOTEL ARAGON, ATLANTA

The Palace Hotel of the South

European and American plans. Perfect cuisine and service.

The Aragon is entirely new and has every modern improvement known to science.

It occupies the highest point in the city and is delightfully cool, as well as away from ALL NOISE, DIRT and SMOKE from trains.

Only three blocks from Union Depot. FREE BUS meets all trains.

RATES—From June 1st to October 1st, American plan, $2.50 to $4.50 per day; European plan, $1 to $3 per day.

STOCKTON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—NOW elegant and spacious on the Atlantic coast. Open from June 6th to September 30th. Send for illustrated pamphlet.
HORACE M. CAKE, Proprietor
The Normandie, Washington D. C.

Warm Springs, Ga.

with its perfect mountain climate, magnificent bathing.

Wonderful Mineral Waters

beautiful new hotel and cottages, modern equipment and conveniences, electric lights, offers its patrons more comfort, better service and accommodations than can be found elsewhere at the same rates.

THROUGH TRAINS

from Atlanta and Columbus, via Southern railway, morning and afternoon.

Round trip and Saturday excursion tickets for sale at reduced rates. Apply for circular. CHARLES L. DAVIS.



PHILADELPHIA DENTAL PARLORS,

36 Whitehall Street.

The largest and most magnificently equipped dental office in Georgia. All work first class and a written guarantee given. Teeth extracted 25c. Teeth extracted without

Vitalized Air 50 Cents.

We call the attention of the nervous and delicate to the painless method. It is absolutely harmless.
A. P. McINNIS, L.D.S., D.D.S., Manager.

CHAS. H. SMITH,

Piano Tuning and Repairing in all its branches. Highest testimonials.
98 SPRING STREET, ATLANTA, Ga.